Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

July 13, 1959

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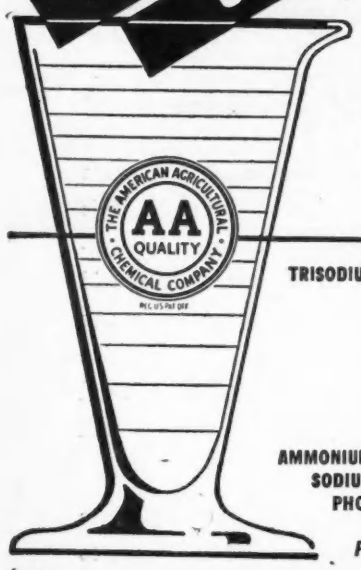

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JUL 13 1959
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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 176 No. 2 30 Church St., New York 7, N.Y. July 13, 1959

HEADS CELANESE DEVELOPMENT: Fred Luss, named president of Celanese Development Company, New York, a new unit set up by Celanese Corporation of Amercia to evaluate potential marketing areas and expansion opportunities.

Boggs Bill Is Looked on as Key That Should Unlock the Question Of Chemical Expansion Abroad

If the government wants the chemical industry to expand its investments abroad to help take the heat off American taxpayers who support big annual foreign aid appropriations, the answer is bound up in the Boggs bill, HR 5. In the opinion of the chemical business, this bill will not only help the government in carrying out its foreign aid policies most effectively, but it is imperative if incentives are to be created to encourage American concerns to expand in the foreign area.

This industry's complete endorsement of the Boggs bill to modify the tax laws for expansion of American investments in industries abroad, was made known to the house ways and means committee last week by William A. Crichley, chairman of the tax policy committee of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

Follows Changeable Gov't Witnesses

Mr. Crichley spoke after government witnesses modified their stand on the legislation to give mild endorsement to some of its features.

The MCA man told the committee that the chemical industry is vitally concerned with expansion of its present market and believes that "the international market place is one of the most important areas requiring our attention today."

The Boggs bill, he said, would "create an incentive for future expansion through foreign investment." It would also help the US continue as the dynamic leader in world affairs."

Mr. Crichley, an official of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, specifically endorsed the proposed universal extension of the 14 percent tax differential now granted only to so-called Western Hemisphere trade corporations, and provisions of the bill for deferral of taxes on foreign incomes until the incomes are distributed in the United States.

These things are essential, he said, in view of the considerably greater risks of a prudent business man today when he invests money in most foreign areas.

Government testimony on the bill came from spokesmen from the State department, Treasury department and the Com-

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GAF MARKETING DIRECTOR: Stanley Lewis, a former Lever Brothers Company executive, who has been appointed director of marketing for General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

Function Discount Gets a Definition: It Is 'Interference'

Chemical producers are convinced that the mandatory functional discount legislation now under consideration in congress—no matter how well intentioned and how wisely administered—constitutes a damaging interference with the nation's price and distribution mechanism. Congress would do well to pigeon-hole the half dozen or so bills it has pending on this subject, says the industry.

The warnings and fears of chemical producers on the legislation were conveyed in a letter last week from John E. Hull, president of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, to the Celler antitrust subcommittee of the house judiciary committee, now giving active attention to the bills which are being proposed as aids to small business.

Firm Stand Last Year

Pointing out that MCA is composed of both small and large chemical manufacturers, Mr. Hull recalled that the association took a firm stand against similar proposals last year and said that objections made then are just as applicable today.

"Although the language of the new bill appears to be more restricted than that in the old one," he added, "the new version would still circumscribe the consumer's freedom to determine whether the services of middle men are worth what has to be paid for these services. The new version, like the old, would tend to subsidize middlemen where they are not economically justified, adding to costs to consumers or tend to eliminate middlemen altogether, because of the law's imposition upon manufacturers of risks and burdens which are unacceptable."

Mr. Hull pointed out that MCA members are manufacturing sellers, as distinct from merchant sellers of chemicals manufactured by others. He said that the manufacturer-seller has the principal responsibility for getting his chemical products into the hands of the ultimate user or consumer, who may be an industrial consumer using them in the manufacture of other products or an individual consumer who uses up the product without further processing or re-sale.

"Many manufacturers of chemicals, as we pointed out last year, choose to employ a system of functional discounts in the distribution of a given product because they find it well adapted to the available distributive pattern," Mr. Hull stated.

"Many others, for good business reasons, choose not to employ a system of functional discounts regardless of the func-

—Continued on page 49

Dyestuff Concerns Off Antitrust Hook

Four major dyestuffs producers, charged with price-fixing and other Sherman act violations, are off the government's antitrust hook. According to Attorney General William P. Rogers, a consent judgment has been entered in Federal District Court in New York.

Involved in the action are Ciba Company, Geigy Chemical Corporation and Sandoz, Inc., all of New York and Toms River-Cincinnati Chemical Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The government's complaint, which was filed in May of last year, charged that Ciba, Geigy and Sandoz are wholly-owned by three foreign manufacturers of dyestuffs located in Switzerland, and that Toms River is jointly owned by the same three foreign manufacturers.

Ciba, Giegy and Sandoz buy about 60 percent of their dyestuffs requirements from Toms River. According to the government complaint, the defendants worked out a plan to maintain and stabilize the prices at which Ciba, Geigy and Sandoz would resell dyestuffs manufacture by and sold to them by Toms River.

The judgment entered last week enjoins the companies from agreeing among themselves or with any other person to fix prices for the sale of dyestuffs manufactured in the US to third persons.

In addition, Ciba, Geigy, and Sandoz

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Armour Splits Off More Chemical Units

Armour & Co. has split off its chemical interests into another new unit—this one to be known as Armour Industrial Chemical Company. The new enterprise will take under its wing the old fatty acid, nitrogen derivatives and ammonia divisions.

Only a month ago (OPD, 6/15/59) the big Chicago-based parent concern had announced the formation of a different division — Armour Agricultural Chemical Company, to take over fertilizer, nitrogen and phosphate units.

Formation of the new industrial chemical grouping was announced by E. W. Wilson, Armour's executive vice-president,

—Continued on page 66

Polio Vaccine Producers' Price Policies Ordered Up

A federal judge kept the heat on five polio vaccine producers last week ordering up documents outlining the firms' pricing policies.

Judge Philip Forman, hearing the case in Trenton, N. J., approved a government motion requiring the companies to produce evidence concerning foreign sales of polio vaccine.

The companies were indicted May 12 for alleged price-fixing. A key government argument: Foreign vaccine sales of the companies did not maintain a uniformity of price that existed in the domestic market.

Defense lawyers contend that many factors other than cost enter into the final price. They also maintain that foreign and domestic markets are not comparable.

Companies involved: Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Allied Laboratories, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.; American Home Products Corporation, New York, and Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

Hydrogen Peroxide Plant Being Dumped by duPont

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. is dumping an outmoded hydrogen peroxide plant because military demand for high-strength material has been "drastically curtailed."

The Wilmington, Del., manufacturer said last week that it will give up its lease on the Dresden, N. Y., facility at the end of the year. DuPont built the plant for the navy during World War II and has leased it from the government since 1949.

DuPont said that though some of its material was sold on the open market, most of it went to fill government needs. And the government has been reducing its demand for hydrogen peroxide.

As a result, duPont reported, "continued commercial production at Dresden by duPont is not economical because the Dresden process has been outdated by a more modern duPont process."

Sulfuric Acid Agreement Signed by Zinc Company

Matthieson & Hegeler Zinc Company, LaSalle, Ill., has signed an agreement with Electric Reduction Company of Canada, Ltd., under which it will supply Erco with sulfuric acid.

The acid will come from a zinc ore roasting plant at Port Maitland, Ont., which will be built by Sherbrooke Metallurgical Company, Ltd., a newly-formed Canadian subsidiary of Matthieson & Hegeler. The plant will be adjacent to a new chemical project recently announced by Erco.

Polystyrene Latest Step Taken by Amoco Chemicals

Amoco Chemicals' Corporation, Chicago, is stepping into the polystyrene field. Facilities for production of high-impact and regular polystyrene are to be built at Joliet, Ill. Ground will be broken next month.

Construction of both large-scale commercial and product development plants will be started simultaneously on a company-owned tract south of the city. The commercial plant is slated to be on stream by the third quarter of 1961.

Product development facilities are expected to be in operation by the second quarter of 1960 and will produce a variety of polymers for full-scale customer evaluation.

Plant operation will be based on a process for the manufacture of polystyrene developed by the research laboratory of Standard Oil Company (Indiana) at Whiting, Ind.

Nat'l Aniline Will Make More Maleic Anhydride

National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York, is planning to increase production of maleic anhydride at two sites.

Operating facilities at Moundsville, W. Va., and Buffalo, N. Y., are being expanded. Both enlargements are expected to be completed during the last quarter of this year and will increase the availability of maleic in rod, tablet and molten forms.

Plant Regulators Bill Just a Breeze in the House

It looks as if the agricultural chemical makers are going to have their way with the bill to broaden the insecticides act to include nematocides, plant regulators, defoliants and desiccants.

The house took the bill—HR 6436—to its heart last week and passed it without a word's debate. The next move: the senate.

The legislation must first beard the senate agricultural committee. No date has been set for such action, but committee aids say it may come soon.

A subcommittee, which has the bill on its agenda, is scheduled to meet Wednesday (July 15) and may discuss it if a quorum can be raised. Two previous meetings failed for lack of a quorum.

The four types of agricultural chemicals being brought under the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide law were practically non-existent at the time the law was passed in 1947, but have come into widespread use in the past ten years.

At present they are covered by no federal control law, except indirectly by the newly-enacted food additives law.

Because they are so closely associated with the problems of growing and harvesting of agricultural crops, instead of the processing of foods, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Department of Agriculture; the house agricultural committee, and industry have agreed that these products should be controlled primarily by the law that controls other agricultural chemicals.

Russians Aren't Buying Now Because US Just Is Not Selling

Soviet first deputy Prime Minister Frol R. Kozlov—just finished with a ten-day jaunt across the US—is proving to be just as poor a chemical buyer as his predecessor, first deputy Prime Minister Anastas I. Mikoyan. However, neither of the two top Reds should feel badly about the failure. Fact of the matter is that US chemical men just aren't selling. American manufacturers seem just as firm in their *nyets* this trip as they were when Mr. Mikoyan toured. Almost obscured, though, through both visits is a pretty pertinent question: Just what is it the Russians want to buy?

The British, who have taken a far softer line with the Russians than we have, have come up with a list, picked up by their delegation during their recent Moseow negotiations. And the list is just about a chemical industry in itself.

What the Soviets Are Seeking

First off, the USSR wants a host of plastics and synthetic fibers manufacturing facilities. Included are:

- Equipment for a plant for production of polyacrylonitrile fiber and semi-products, with a capacity of 15,000 tons annually.
- Equipment of a facility for production of "AH" salt.
- Equipment of a factory for production of helium from natural gases.
- Equipment of two installations for chemical treatment of germanium.
- Equipment for continuous polymerization of caprolactam, with a capacity of twelve tons daily (the Russian industrial day: twenty-four hours).
- Equipment for recovery and regeneration of carbon disulfide, with a capacity of seventy tons daily.

And this is only the beginning. The Russians also want to buy:

- A plant for production of polyester resins for glass fiber plastics, with a capacity of 5,000 tons annually.
- Equipment for a factory to produce

—Continued on page 47

Citric Acid Makers Fond of This Idea

Citric acid producers can't help but like a proposal coming from the Canners' League of California: a revision of the food standard for canned tomatoes to permit the addition of citric acid to this food.

The proposal would allow use of the acid, as an aid in canning, to make up for any deficiency in the natural acid content of the tomatoes. After the proper public notices have been given, it will be up to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs to decide—and the citric acid salesmen are hopefully waiting, with their order books in hand.

Frear Changes Tack On Stock-Taxing Bill

Sen. J. Allen Frear of Delaware has changed the tack a little bit on his bill, S 200, dealing with taxation of stock distributed under antitrust decrees. The senator has modified the measure to make it "compatible with what the Justice and Treasury departments feel is necessary public policy in this general area."

His bill is aimed at easing the tax burden on stockholders in antitrust situations and stems from the Supreme Court's decision in the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.-General Motors Corporation antitrust case last year.

An identical bill containing the changes being proposed by the senator has been introduced in the house, HR 8126, by Rep. Richard A. Simpson of Pennsylvania on which public hearings are scheduled for July 20 and 21.

The substitute Frear bill would tax shareholders of stock distributed under an antitrust decree on the cost of the stock to the distributing company or its fair market value, whichever is lower;

—Continued on page 38

Tricaprylyl Amine Cut

General Mills' chemical division, Kankakee, Ill., has cut the price of its tricaprylyl amine, trade named "Alamine 336." The company says the reduction takes 10 percent off the old price. The move is attributed to improvements in processing, commercial availability and newly-developed uses.

Arabol Holdings of Gov't Will Go on the Block Again

Shareholdings of the government in the Arabol Manufacturing Company, New York, which were seized by the Alien Property custodians in World War II will be offered for sale to the highest bidders by the Department of Justice at a sealed bid opening to be held August 10.

The concern is engaged in the manufacture and sale of adhesives, glues, pastes, dextrin, starches, sizings, and other glutinous products.

The government holds 515.6 shares of common capital stock, $100 par value, and 201 shares of 6 percent cumulative preferred, $100 par value. The stock represents 14 percent of the outstanding common and 5½ percent of the uncommon preferred.

An unsuccessful effort was made last October to dispose of this stock but the department rejected all bids, including the high bid of $83,350. Inquiries concerning the new invitation of sale may be directed to the Office of Alien Property, room 664, 101 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, 25, D. C.

The Week's Price Changes

Cottonseed Meal, Linseed Meal, Vanilla Beans Advanced. Cocoa Butter, Eugenol, Sodium Thiosulfate Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 58).
Linseed meal, $2 per ton (p. 58).
Soybean oil, 95% foots, ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 50c. per lb. (p. 52).

Prices Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 58).
Coconut oil, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 58).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (p. 58).
Corn oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
Eugenol, 5c. per lb. (p. 52).
Greases, ½c. to ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Peanut oil, refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhdy., 45c. per 100 lbs. (p. 34).
pentahydrate, 30c. per 100 lbs.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p. 58).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

July 10, 1959	July 3, 1959	July 11,1958
110.63	110.58	110.07

Silicone Resins Big 'Babies'

Resins, which are relative babies among the family of silicone polymers, are big babies, nonetheless, and represent what amounts to about a $10 million market. Latest figures show that sales average about 3.5 million pounds a year, and that the overall unit value of the silicone resins is about $3 per pound. Among the happy producers, who are well aware of these figures, are Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, Mich., General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and Union Carbide Corporation, New York, which are considered the big three in this field.

Resin sales are good to other industries, too, such as those supplying other components used in conjunction with silicone resins—among them the aluminum and glass fabric producers.

Aluminum-silicone paints are one example, says "Polymer Newsletter," a publication devoted to the industry, in its July issue. It notes that Dow Corning recently introduced a silicone resin with volume potential as a vehicle in formulating temperature-indicating paints.

The paint detects leaks in columns and stacks by changing color at elevated temperatures. Likely users are refineries, steel plants and chemical companies.

(Silicone polymers are also advancing on other fronts, such as rubber compounds and resins. Along this line, it was noted in the June 29 issue of OPD that Dow Corning is making a big try for the silicone rubber fabricator market. The

—Continued on page 47

QUAKER OATS SALES MANAGER: Norman C. Stephens, named western district sales manager for its chemicals division by the Quaker Oats Company. Mr. Stephens will headquarter in Portland, Ore.

Beryllium Corp., British Firm, Form a Subsidiary

A new British company, Consolidated Beryllium, Ltd., has been formed by Beryllium Corporation, Reading, Pa., and Imperial Smelting Corporation, Ltd., London, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Consolidated Zinc Corporation, Ltd.

The new firm, which Imperial Smelting will manage, will produce nuclear-grade beryllium metal and beryllium-copper master alloy as raw materials for sale to fabricators both in England and in Europe. According to a spokesman for Beryllium, "It will be the first operation of its kind in the United Kingdom."

Imperial Smelting has been performing research and process development on beryllium production, including work done under contract for the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority, for the past six years.

North American Philips Transfers Unit to Affiliate

North American Philips Company has transferred its pharmaceutical and fine chemical department to an affiliated corporation, Philips Roxane, Inc.

Operations, the New York firm says, will continue with the same management and personnel. The change is expected to facilitate growth and greater efficiency. The new corporation is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Philips Industries, Inc., a sister company of North American Philips.

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Levulinic Ideas—a Hatful

For $10,000 Quaker Oats Company has bought itself a whole hatful of ideas concerning what it can do with levulinic acid.

The Chicago organization has just spent that much for prize money in a contest open to the country's chemists. The aim was to get ideas for Quaker Oats on new uses for the material and, incidentally, to better acquaint the more than 80,000 chemists in America with the new product.

First prize—of $5,000—went to Dr. John T. Yoke, 3rd, assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Arizona. His idea involved the development of a new class of phosphorus-containing compounds derived from levulinic acid for use in chelating agents, solvents, gasoline additives, surface-active agents and other applications.

Runner-up to Dr. Yoke was George Busch of Lasalle, Canada. He will receive $2,500 for his idea of using levulinic acid in hematinic preparations by the pharmaceutical industry for medical use.

Shelbert Smith of Wilberforce, Ohio, was named third place winner in the contest. He suggested transforming levulinic acid into a new class of surface-active agents.

A Bloomington, Ind., man took fourth place. E. Campaigne proposed a process for making sulfur-containing compounds from the acid useful as lubricating oil additives.

In this contest the company frankly sought new and appropriate uses for its new chemical which, it hopes, may some day rival its successful predecessor, furfural.

Phosphates and Victor Chemical: They Both Look Good to Stauffer

Phosphorus chemistry—a bright and shining light as far as Stauffer Chemical Company is concerned—looks as though it will grow brighter and brighter. Adding new luster right now is Stauffer's plan for the future: merger with Victor Chemical Works of Chicago, a company with a reputation for plenty of phosphate know-how and a basic position that has been built on phosphorus and the phosphates. The boards of both companies like the idea; now it is up to the Securities & Exchange Commission and then the companies' stockholders.

N. J. ZINC VICE-PRESIDENT: George F. Halfacre, elected vice-president in charge of manufacturing of the New Jersey Zinc Company, New York, succeeding Philip M. Ginder, who has retired.

New York-headquartered Stauffer has been giving more and more attention to phosphorus chemistry in recent years. Its latest interests include a phosphate-based insecticide, superphosphate fertilizer and research on boron-phosphate high-temperature plastics.

Lush Fields Ahead

Experts are well aware that many lush fields are wide open for the phosphates: detergents, foods and soft drinks, baking powder, metal finishes, plastics and agricultural products.

The merger proposal provides for an exchange of one share of Stauffer common for each share of Victor common. This would involve issuance by Stauffer of approximately 1.7 million common shares in addition to the 7,242,670 Stauffer shares now outstanding.

It is contemplated that the Victor 3½ percent $100 par value preferred shares will become 3½ percent $100 par value preferred shares of Stauffer.

The Stauffer board would be expanded by the addition of three members of the present Victor directorate. The Victor organization would remain intact, with headquarters in Chicago. Victor operations would be carried on as the Victor Chemical Division of Stauffer Chemical Company with Rothe Weigel, now president of the Victor Chemical Works, as the president and general manager of the division.

Dow Badische Eyes Acrylic Acid, Esters

Dow Badische Chemical Company is getting ready to produce acrylic acid and methyl, ethyl, butyl and other acrylic esters at a plant under construction near Freeport, Tex.

Output is expected to begin next January, following completion of the plant in December. Construction has been in progress for the past eight months at a site adjacent to Dow Chemical Company's Texas division.

The company, capitalized at $6 million, is owned jointly by the Dow interests in Midland, Mich., and BASF Overzee, NV, a subsidiary of Badische Anilin & Soda

—*Continued on page 67*

FMC Electrolytic Process To Be Used by Swiss Firm

The electrolytic process Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation uses at two plants in the US is going to be utilized in the expansion of a Swiss firm's facilities in Aarau, Switzerland.

According to FMC, Elfa Ltd., Electrochemical Works plans to expand its hydrogen peroxide facilities and the work will incorporate the design and technics of the process which FMC's Becco Chemical Division developed and uses at its plant in Buffalo, N. Y., and Vancouver, Wash.

Clayton Act May Soon Become A Booby Trap for the Careless, Including Some Chemical Men

It's going to be a lot more risky and costly for chemical companies if they violate the Clayton act with its many vague provisions dealing with corporate mergers, price discriminations, discounts, interlocking directorates, etc. Congress completed action on senate bill S 726 last week and the measure is now at the White House awaiting the President's signature. Several changes were made by the house and subsequently accepted by the senate before the bill was sent to Mr. Eisenhower.

The Matter of Finality

When the bill passed the senate earlier this year, and in most previous accounts, it was described simply as a legislative effort to make administration of the Federal Trade Commission act and the Clayton act conform in the matter of finality of cease and desist orders.

As matters now stand, such orders under the FTC law automatically become final at the end of sixty days, unless appealed to the courts. Clayton act cease and desist orders are not final until passed on by the courts.

The bill adapts the FTC procedure to the Clayton act, but on closer examination it has been discovered that the house went a big step further and added teeth to the Clayton act that weren't there before.

What the house did, on recommendations of its judiciary committee, was to incorporate the penalty provisions of section 5(1) of the FTC act into the Clayton act, which means that any person who violates an order of the commission or board administering the Clayton act to cease and desist is liable for a civil penalty of $5,000 for each violation of the order after it becomes final.

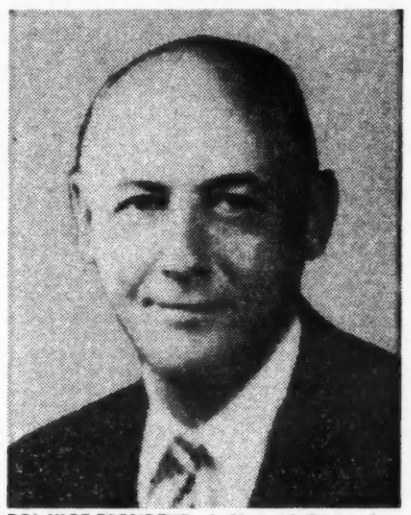
And each day of continued violation is deemed a separate offense.

When viewed against the vagueness of some FTC cease and desist orders, this provision may be "dynamite." This was pointed up in the brief debate that preceded passage of the bill in the house.

Rep. George Meader of Michigan noted that the American Bar Association has criticized the bill and complained that FTC cease and desist orders with respect to price discriminations are couched in such broad terms that sometimes they are almost the equivalent of using the statutory language.

"If the FTC made its cease and desist orders more specific, rather than just to prohibit some general line of conduct,"

—*Continued on page 51*



PCI VICE-PRESIDENT: J. Howard Olehy, formerly general manager of manufacturing, who has been elected vice-president of Petroleum Chemicals, Inc., New Orleans, La.

Dewey & Almy Acton Unit Sees 2 Weeks for Repairs

The Acton, Mass., plant of the Dewey & Almy Chemical Division of W. R. Grace & Co., damaged by an explosion last week, is expected to be back in operation in about two weeks. The firm attributes the explosion to escaping butadiene gas in the reactor building.

The damaged facility manufactured primarily butadiene-styrene copolymer latices. The new Owensboro, Ky., plant will be able to fill demand during the interim period, the firm says.

Latex and resin inventories and raw material storages were undamaged, it was pointed out, and also the polyvinyl acetate, dispersing agent, resin and plasticizer producing units were not affected.

While walls and roof of the reactor building were partially destroyed, processing equipment inside was left "substantially undamaged," it was added.

Propylene Unit Completed

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has completed facilities for production of propylene oxide, propylene glycol and dipropylene glycol at its Louisiana Division at Plaquemine.

Thailand Ere Long An Exporter of Drugs

Thailand, traditionally a rice exporter, may soon be exporting steroids, diuretics, antibiotics and vitamins, while Merck & Co., the big Rahway, N. J., drug maker, sits back and takes the credit for starting the little Asian country on its way.

Already a producer of drugs in thirteen foreign countries, Merck will go on stream with its pharmaceutical operations early next year on a seven-and-a-half acre tract of land outside the city of Bangkok.

Initial investment for the new company, including plant and working capital, will come to about $1.5 million. Of this, Merck will invest $540,000 directly and the B. L. H. Trading Company, which has distributed Merck products in Thailand for the past ten years, will sink in $360,000 for fixed assets.

Merck officials won't divulge production figures, but they do say that it will

—*Continued on page 48*

Asarco Will Boost Output Of Its High-Purity Indium

American Smelting & Refining Company has installed new facilities at its Perth Amboy, N. J., plant to increase the company's capacity to make high-purity indium.

Asarco has produced high-purity indium at its central research laboratory in South Plainfield, N. J., for the past five years.

Increasing demand for the metal in electronic application was behind the completion of larger facilities for the production of commercial quantities, Asarco says.

Epichlorohydrin Unit Is Ciba's Latest Plan

Ciba Products Corporation is going ahead immediately with plans for the construction of a captive epichlorohydrin plant at Tom's River, N.J. Estimated capacity is 10 million pounds per year.

Devoted solely to Ciba manufacturing operations, the unit reportedly will contain all the most modern facilities and will feature unique quality control equipment. Ciba is a marketer of epoxy resins, which use epichlorohydrin as a raw material.

Chemical Specialty Maker Gets Word on Ad Plan: No!

An advertising scheme being fostered in the chemical specialties field to use United States savings stamps as premiums for consumer purchases has brought threats from at least one congressional quarter to have the plan outlawed.

Rep. Abraham J. Multer of New York last week announced he is introducing a bill that will prohibit the use of US savings stamps for trade promotion as a general proposition.

The scheme is being sponsored jointly by B. T. Babbitt Company, cleansing products manufacturer, and Reuben H. Donnelly Corporation, a leading direct mail advertising firm.

Under the plan, buyers of certain nationally advertised consumer products would be entitled to receive US savings stamps in exchange for coupons printed on the labels of these products. It is being titled "Own a Bit of America."

Without giving specific endorsement to the proposal, the Treasury Department has given public recognition to the plan in a statement saying that it gives promise of greatly expanding the savings stamps market and promoting extra bond buying by shoppers.

But Mr. Multer is disturbed to have savings stamps used as bait to lure the American housewife to buy a particular brand of cleanser or other item of merchandise.

"Try as it will, the Treasury will not be able to keep the idea of winning government savings stamps apart from the promotion of a particular brand of merchandise," he says.

"Even though the Treasury states officially that the use of savings bonds or

—*Continued on page 31*

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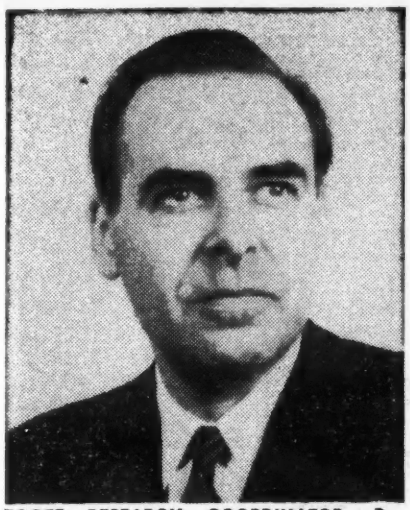

FOOTE RESEARCH COORDINATOR: Dr. David W. Mitchell, appointed coordinator of research and production by Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, a post he will hold in addition to that of minerals research manager.

Tar Output Shows Sharp Dip in 1958

US tar men took a pretty bad fall last year—output of coaltars, water-gas tars, and oil-gas tars fell away some 24 percent from the tally for 1957. According to the preliminary annual report of the Tariff Commission, production last year amounted to 698 million gallons, as compared to the 916 million gallons reported for 1957.

Production of industrial and specification grade benzene in 1958 (including that produced from petroleum and imported crude materials) amounted to 287 million gallons, compared with 332 million gallons in 1957. Sales of such benzene in 1958 were 243 million gallons, valued at $79 million, compared with 277 million gallons, valued at $98 million in 1957.

Producton of toluene in 1958 (including material produced from petroleum for use in aviation fuel) amounted to 240 million gallons—about 21 percent more than the 198 million gallons reported for 1957. Sales of toluene in 1958 were 137 million gallons, valued at $29 million, compared with 130 million gallons, valued at $33 million in 1957.

The output of xylene in 1958 (including that produced for blending in motor fuel) amounted to 200 million gallons. Sales of

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Belgian Firm to Make Pittsburgh Plate's Paint

The Belgian paint firm of J. G. de Coninck & Fils S. A. has concluded an agreement with Pittsburgh Plate Glass International S. A., a subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, to establish a special division for the manufacture of the line of Pittsburgh paints and Ditzler automotive finishes in the Benelux countries.

The de Coninck firm is located at Merxem, a suburb of Antwerp, Belgium, and is one of the leading Belgian paint companies. Through this agreement Pittsburgh Plate also obtained a substantial stock interest in the de Coninck firm.

OCAW, Eating From the Hand Of Chemical Trade, Still Willing To Take a Big Bite Out of It

The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, which owes its very existence to the chemical business, would nonetheless like to see the big corporations in that and other industries lose most of their strength. OCAW—something of a power itself these days—says it is afraid the corporations have gotten too much strength. The union leaders, showing they have a lot more faith in government than in business, want to give over to officialdom some of the functions they think business is not adult enough to handle.

The chemical union has a lot of ideas about how things should be readjusted. Here, taken from an editorial in its newspaper *Union News*, are some of the suggestions:

The Union's Ideas

- Fringe benefits granted by companies should be in the hands of government. Corporate control makes workers too dependent on their employers.
- Military research and development should be taken out of industry's hands and turned over to the government entirely. OCAW says this would break up "the frightening combination of power now provided by the marriage of generals and industrialists."
- Public works should be expended to separate the worker from his dependence on corporations.
- Advertising expenses should be allowed solely for selling merchandise, thus taking corporations out of the "brainwashing" field.
- If congress is going to continue conducting investigations, it should investigate "corporation corruption and racketeering."
- Corporations, since they are publicly owned, should be subjected to as much public scrutiny as labor unions are.
- "It should be public policy to encourage organization and strengthening of unions since unions supply a countervailing power against the tremendous power of corporations."
- "Above all there should be a concentrated campaign by labor and liberal forces to call attention to the power wielded by corporations so that the people

—Continued on page 62

Rocket Fuel Agreement Signed by Nat'l Research

National Research Corporation has entered the high-energy rocket fuel arena with the signing of an exclusive license agreement with Aerojet-General Corporation, Azusa, Calif., one of the country's leading producers of rocket propulsion systems and other missile products.

Terms of the long-range agreement, according to the Cambridge, Mass., firm, provide for commercial development and eventual large-scale production of solid propellant ingredients by Aerojet, utilizing certain vacuum processes, equipment and technics which National Research has been perfecting for more than a year.

In return for exclusive US rights to patents and technics in this field, Aerojet will make initial payments to National Research. Provision is made for additional reimbursement to National Research for future Aerojet production based on NRC developments, it was added.

SUN OIL RESEARCH CHIEF: Dr. Robert M. Kennedy, named director of research and development by Sun Oil Company, Phliadelphia. He succeeds Dr. Charles L. Thomas who has been made Sun Oil's first scientific adviser.

Pesticide Hopes Rise With USDA Scientists

The Department of Agriculture is looking two ways these days: it has one eye on some new plant-growth regulators and the other on their possible application in the field of pest control.

The regulators will exude from the roots of treated plants into surrounding soil in quantities sufficient to be reabsorbed by nearby plants, USDA reports. Now, what the agency is attempting to do is turn this principle into a development that will kill the bugs.

The department is trying hard to come up with something, because it feels that a success along this line would be of great value to the farmers in their fight against pests.

The recently tested substances—meta-chloro, meta-fluoro, and para-fluoro—are halogenated forms of a-methoxyphenyl-acetic acid (MOPA), reported in 1955 by the department as a promising systemic,

—Continued on page 31

Manganese Buying to End

General Services Administration is going to shut down its manganese purchase program. The agency reported last week that it expects to have the 28 million long-ton units of contained manganese for which it aimed by August 5 and will buy no more material after that date. The actual close-out time is 5 p.m.

Linseed Oil Men Line Up to Fight Synthetic Invasion

Synthetic materials producers who have captured much of the paint market from the linseed oil industry over the past few years had better watch out! The linseed oil producers have refused to be denied and are bounding back with some new ideas on linseed oil in paint making that will make the synthetics men sit up and take notice.

And to make certain that this new light is not "hidden under a bushel," the oils producers, working through their trade organization, the National Flaxseed Processors Association, have organized a panel presentation glorifying the merits of linseed oil which they are ready to present at every opportunity.

Technical Discussion the Weapon

It is a technical discussion of the role of linseed oil in the modern day exterior coating field. It is presented by a group of three men from the technical staffs of the member companies who have had extensive experience in the paint field—Don Farstad of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., James Porter of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., and James Stanton of Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

The presentations are being made at paint production clubs throughout the country and are proving quite successful. According to C. E. Morris, director of research and development of the association, indications are that the program fills a real need in reviewing the good points of linseed oil in the exterior coating field, which may have been overlooked by some of the younger paint formulators.

In order to provide a continuing source of data for use in connection with the presentation, a cooperative exposure program has been put into effect. Wooden test panels, coated with various types of exterior paints, will be exposed at seven different locations throughout the country—from east to west and north to south.

The information obtained will be made available as rapidly as possible to supplement data already known.

The growing market for water-thinned paints is not being overlooked and investigations are showing considerable promise of success with such paints made

—Continued on page 31

Jersey Standard Slates West German Refinery

Plans for construction of a large refinery in Karlsruhe, West Germany, have been completed by Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).

The new refinery, to be built by Esso A. G., is scheduled to be completed late in 1962 and placed in operation on January 1, 1963. It has been designed to provide south Germany with gasoline, jet fuels, diesel oil, heavy fuel and heating oils.

Jersey Standard said that the location of the Karlsruhe refinery is expected to provide a more economical method of supplying petroleum products to the expanding south German markets. Presently, the area is supplied with products distributed by barge and rail movements from the lower Rhine and northern Germany.

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 8-10.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 13-18.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 19-20.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, St. Paul, Minn., September 27-30.

American Oil Chemists Society, fall meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Los Angeles, September 28-30.

American Pesticide Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 16-17.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Netherlands Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 16-23.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 14-15.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual symposium, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 27.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 12-14.

Chemical Market Research Association, resort meeting, Williamsburg Lodge and Inn, Williamsburgh, Va., September 21-22.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 17-20.

Electrochemical Society, Deshler-Hilton hotel, Columbus, Ohio, October 18-22.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 19-23.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22-24.

Gordon Research Conference: "Textiles," Colby Junior College, New London, N. H.; "Organic Reactions and Processes," New Hampton School, New Hampton, N. H.; "Chemistry, Physiology and Structure of Bones and Teeth," Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., July 13-17.

Kentucky Fertilizer Conference, annual meeting, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, July 29.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Sheraton Lick hotel, French Lick, Ind., October 21-23.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, St. Louis, Mo., September 20-24.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 19-21.

Paint Industries' Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 20-24.

Parenteral Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 14-16.

Society of the Plastics Industry, midwest section conference, French Lick Sheraton hotel, French Lick, Ind., September 10-11; New England section conference, Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., October 1-2.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Rooseveit hotel, New York, September 15.

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, July 10 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns .....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs. c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½ - —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½ - —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
USP, bbls., 225-lb dms any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 23%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. .....100 lbs.10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd .100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ...100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd .....100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½ - —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½ - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .08½ - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works....lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .45¾ - —
tanks, works .....lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld, lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms. .....lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .37¾ - —
tanks, works .....lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis .lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra .lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½ - .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt. lb. .63½ - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis. lb. .55¼ - —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver. lb. .36½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver .lb. .39½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver .lb. .40½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. .....lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works .....lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis .....lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .65 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald....lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
powd., 20 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis....lb.10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l..... lb. .23 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .93 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .98 - —

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.28 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls. same basis. lb 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90% dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. .... lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 2.85
NF, bots. .....lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. .....lb. .75 - 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .35 - .40
powd., cs. .....lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. .....lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. .....lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.53 - —
lump, dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. .....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. .....lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. .....lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼ - .08
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l, works. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs.21.50 - —
soln., 32° cybs., c.l., works...lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0570- .1095
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼ - .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½ - —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾ - —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¼ - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03¼ - —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½ - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½ - —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works.lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2380 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2470 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½ - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .81 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼ - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. .....lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. .....lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works .....lb. .30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works. lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.03 - —
dms., smaller lots. .....lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. . lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.53 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted . lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies . ton.88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies . ton.90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton.91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal. gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt, equald . 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms, ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works . ton.325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works, lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms. dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib dms. lb. .17¼ - —
Ammonium citrate dibasic, 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs. works lb 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 - —
single fib. dms. works lb 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bags., f.o.b. works ton 68.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price. ton 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton 45.50 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .28½- —
powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 193 00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.48 -17 48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V bbls. dms lb. .46 —
Ammonium phosphate tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald, lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .20½ .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton 32.00 - —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .03½- .15
large granular, bulk c.l., works. ton 35 00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 40 00 - —
Tech., bulk c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. t.t.l., works—100 lbs 3.20 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms c.l. works lb. .20 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .22 .26
tech., soln, 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycollate, comi., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis. lb 1.70 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb. 17.50 -23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb. 4.50 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic dms lb. 17 50 -21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb. 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb 4.20 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 15 00 -17 00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E of Rockies lb. 18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- .17¾
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, works. lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Anethole, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Tech., dms. lb. .85 .90
Angelica root, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb. 120 00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3 00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .22 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .57 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .63½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis. lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .25 - .26
USP, powd., bbls lb. .32 - .34
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tin oz. 4.00 - 4.50
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
l-Arginine hydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .95 - —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. lb. .48 - —
Arsenic white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude 6D, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton. 86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton. 75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton. 71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton. 61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton. 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton. 43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton. 41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, 25, 50-kilo dms., kilo. 10.00 - —
10 kilo dms. kilo. 10.35 - —
5-kilo dm kilo. 10.75 - —
1-kilo bottle kilo. 11.00 - —
500-gram bottle kilo. 11.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J ton. 86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F, fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 35.00 - —
select, 350°F, fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 41.00 - —
270°-295°F, fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works, lb. .07 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy, gal. .09½- —
Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns lb. 2.25 - 3.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip. bgs., c.l., works ton. 111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton. 126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd bgs. c.l., works ton. 176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt equald ton. 218 00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)
Barium nitrate, bbls. c.l. t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms. c.l. t.l., frt equald ton. 275.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.t.l., frt. equald. ton. 285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms. frt equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l. frt alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm. lb. .19½- —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton. 100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton. 25 00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 55.00 -55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton 79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 2.25 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. lb 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55% cns. dms., lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .55 - .56
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .56 - .57
Central American, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Chilean, bgs. lb. .56 Nom.
Refd., USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .69 - .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .68 - .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .59 - .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .26 - —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .28 - —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 91.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 94.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton. 89.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 92.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - .86
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .48 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district gal. .31 - —
Chicago district gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district gal. .31 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - —
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 - —
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 30 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .93 - 1 08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .68 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .58 - .60
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. 47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, NF, 40-lb. dms. lb. .69 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 23½- 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works, lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb 9.50 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 48.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb. 48.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat. NF, Italian, cns. lb. 12.60 -14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots. gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb 1.50 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb 1.75 2.00
Bismuth chloride, lars lb 5.11 —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb 4.60 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs. ton lots lb 2.25 —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst. dms lb 2.08 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms. lb 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib dms lb 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000 lbs. or more, frt alld lb. .29½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb 45 .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

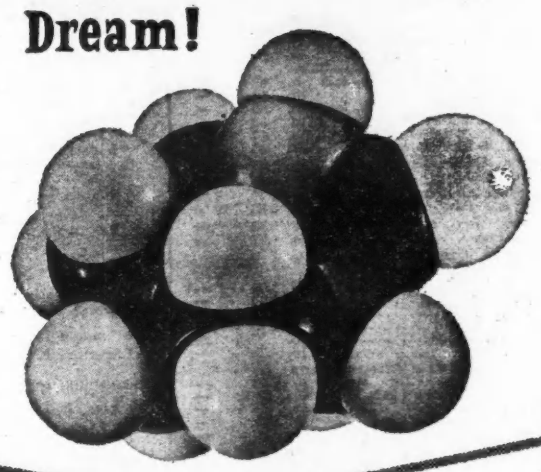
Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton. 145 00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 155 00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton. 195 00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 5.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .50 - .55

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.55
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.25
BON acid, maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton. 75.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.67 -10.67
bulk, c.l., works ton. 83.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.32 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.57 - 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton. 43.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 64.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.30 - 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ton. 58.00 - —
powd., USP, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - 9.70
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 19.62 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 20.87 -22.87
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 163.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 12.30 -14.30
dms., c.l., works ton. 158.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 12.30 - —

Development Chemist's Dream!



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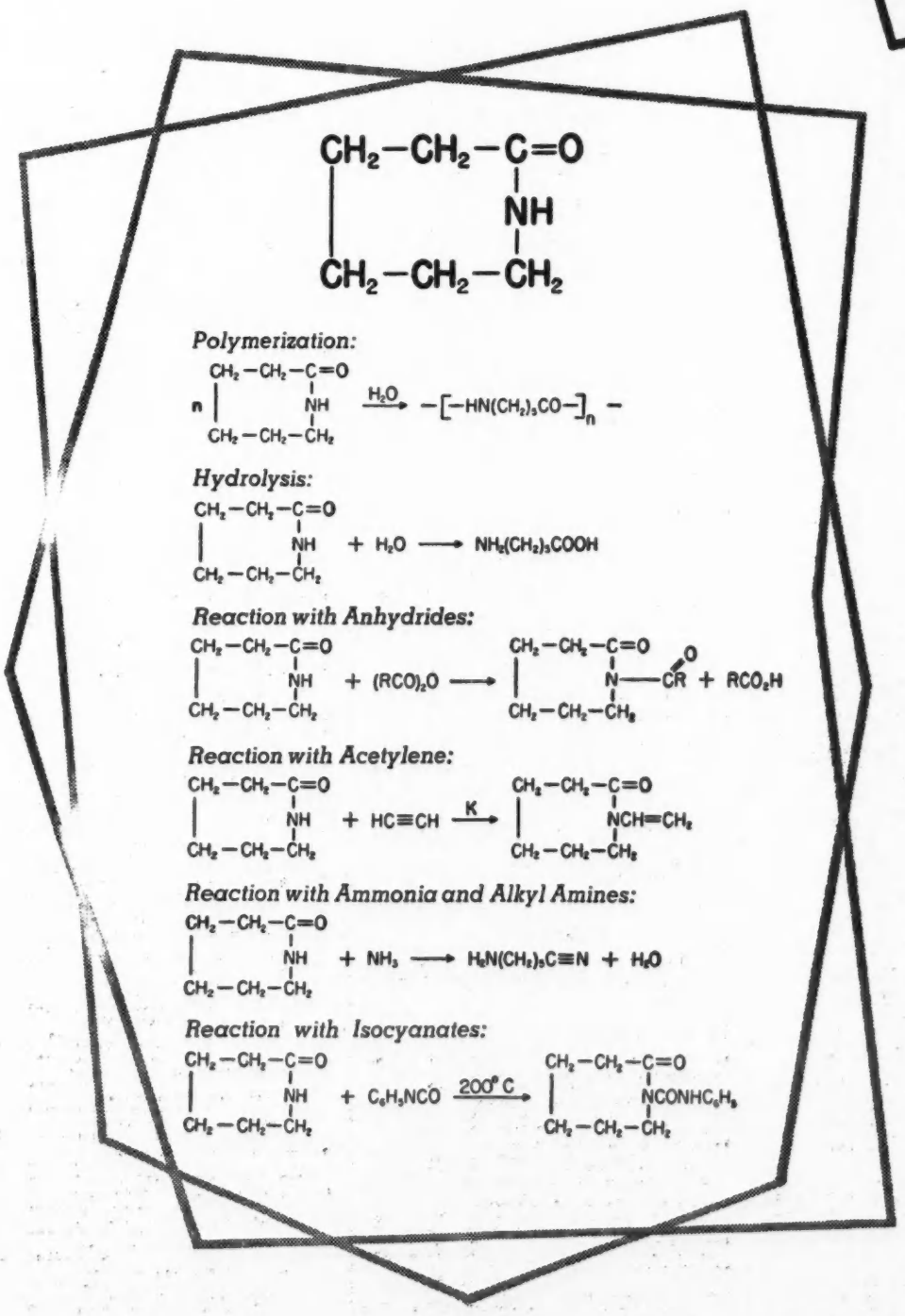

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Substantial product-development work is being done with National ε-Caprolactam. A considerable body of basic research data already exists. To encourage still wider interest, National Aniline has compiled a new 34-page brochure containing complete properties, known reactions, suggested uses and a comprehensive bibliography. Samples and additional technical help are available to those whose work may develop broader use of National ε-Caprolactam.

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Boric acid, tech., cryst., bgs., smaller lots, same basis..100 lbs.13.05 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.112.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago..100 lbs. 8.47 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.174.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... ton.137.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago..100lbs.9.72 - —
dms., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs.10.47 - —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.106.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works, ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago..100 lbs. 8.85 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.10.10 -12.10
dms., smaller lots, same basis..100 lbs.11.45 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works ..... lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls, t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., t.t.l., works ..... lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. ..... lb. 1.53 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
c.s., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. ..... lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns. ..... oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns..... oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Buchu leaves, bls. ..... lb. .95 - 1.05

Brown Pigments

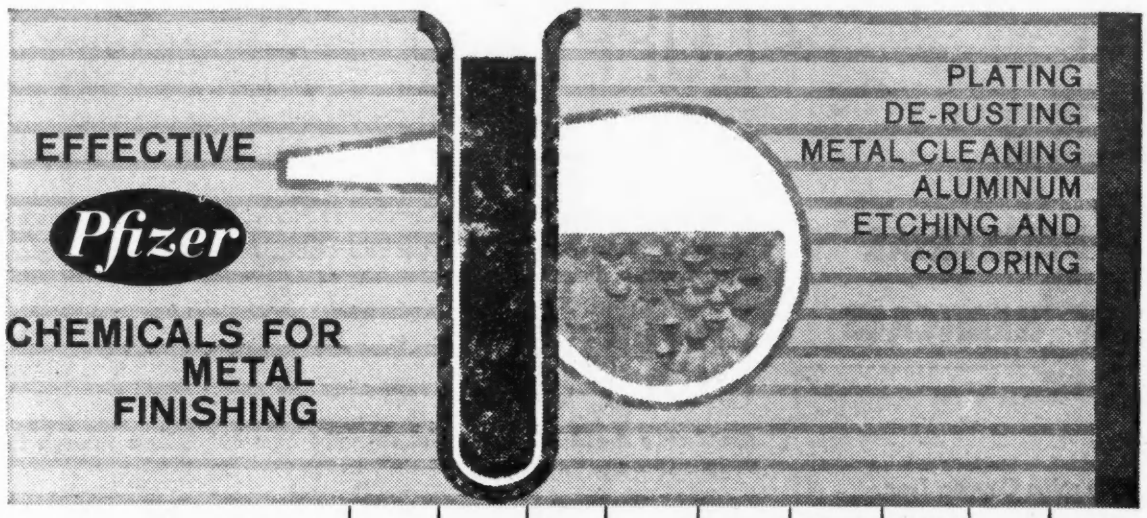
Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l. refy ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .15 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate dms., ... lb 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28¼- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .19¼- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.35 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.45 - —
Cadmium CP red, medium shade, bbls., same basis..... lb. 5.10 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.70 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.10 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 3.65 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib. dms. lb 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.58 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.88 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.63 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.73 - —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.69 - —
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.74 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis ..... lb. 1.51 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.59 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.16 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.49 - —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.12 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native cns..... lb. 1.75 - 2.55
Redist., USP, cns ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. ..... lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots ..... lb.12.00 - 20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots ..... gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton.149 00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs. c.l., works ton.30.00 -35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.45.00 -50.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.48.00 - —
Calcium carborate, precip., surface treated, bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.00 -42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.55.00 -57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works.ton.117.50 167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms. ..... lb. .27 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald ton.36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms. ..... lb. .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb. dms lb. 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, USP, powd., 150-lb. dm., ton lb. .66½- —
AA, 150-lb. dm., ton ..... lb. .73½- —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies. cs.22.95 25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.30 80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
dms., smaller lots, works... lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, 1-kilo or more. kilo.35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.83.25 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton.77.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.93.25 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., works .... lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip, dms ton. lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼- —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms.lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. ..... lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots ..... lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots..... lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more..... lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. . lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. ..... lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Rectified, cns. ..... lb. 8.25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. ... lb .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. ..... lb. .57 - .59
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher
Cantharides, Chinese, cs..... lb. 1.25 - —
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Russian, bgs. ..... lb. 2.25 - —
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Capric acid, dms..... lb. .35½- .38
tanks ..... lb. .33 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .16½- —
Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks ..... lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms ..... lb. .35½- .38
tanks ..... lb. .33 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb 4.00 - 4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms lb 4.50 - 5.25
Caraway oil, dms ..... lb 3.10 - 3.50
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs ..... lb. .12¼- —
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - —
Polish, bgs. ..... lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. ..... lb. .13½- —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. ..... lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. ... lb. .12½- —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,899,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E. ton.60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. or more, Metropolitan areas, E. ton.55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton.85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ... lb. .15¼- —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms smaller lots, works... lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots ..... lb.41.50 -45.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb. 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs ..... lb. 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. ..... lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs..... lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs. ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. ... lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. ... lb. 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .71
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots..... lb. .92 - .94
North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .75
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .77
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.12 - 1.14
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.57.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. kilo.240.00 - —
Carvol, bots. ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .30 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Casein, imp., inedible, acid-precip, grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports..lb. .19½- .20¼
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - .24¼
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. ..lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis....lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls..... lb. .30 - —
"B," bls. ..... lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. ..... lb. .28 - —
Korintje "A," bls. ..... lb. .29 - —
"B," bls. ..... lb. .28½- —
"C," bls. ..... lb. .27½- —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l.lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2850- —
tanks ..... lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2660- —
tanks ..... lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l.....lb. .2450- —
bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .2850- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .3050- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2150- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2250- —
tanks ..... lb. .1950- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. .....lb. .2125- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2225- —
tanks ..... lb. .1925- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms, l.c.l. ..... lb. .2750- —
No. 3, USP, dms., c.l ..... lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2450- —
tanks ..... lb. .2150- —
Imported, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks. lb. .17¼- .17¾
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works ..... lb. .19 - .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
Split, dms. ..... lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works.ton.35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. ..... lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. ..... lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works ..... lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls..... lb. .65 - .75
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. ..... lb. .51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs..... lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd., E. lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 .605
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 46%, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. ..... lb. 1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .39 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, special, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Roman, cs. ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb.350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32¼
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant. ton.78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. ..... lb. 4.15 - 5.00
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech, 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots. ..... lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less .... lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms. t.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .18½- —
dms. t.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .61 - —
Chlorinated rubber, 125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works..... lb. .71 - —

Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.03 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 100 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0463- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, ugnt medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .10 - —
NF, yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .25 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Cinnamic acid, refd. bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .92 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .69 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs lb. .78 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Extra, bots lb. 3.45 - 5.05
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran. bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms lb. .60 - .80
Java-type, dms. lb. .72½- 1.10
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.30 - 3.30
Civet, artif., bots. lb. 13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
Clay, ball, imp., airfloated, bgs, c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l. works. ton. 15.50 - —
Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton. 35.00 -36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me. long-ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net-ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. net-ton. 60.00 -70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Cleve's acid, 1,6, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1,7, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .40½- —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .42½- —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms lb. 2.70 - 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.38 - 2.10
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Coaltar, refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse. gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton. 44.00 - —
Coaltar pitch, core, bulk, works ton. 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton. 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works ton. 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd. lb. 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .99 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co., dms. lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, dms. f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.73 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.33 - —
70-71% Co., kgs. same basis lb. 1.29 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co. dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co. dms., dlvd lb. .64 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .68 - .73
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .19¼ Nom.
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .16½- —
Refd., deodorized, dms. lb. .26 - .27



	Cleaning	Polishing	Pickling	Electroplating	Electropolishing	Non-Electrolytic Depositions	Electrolytic Oxidation	Etching	Gold Coloring of Aluminum
Citric Acid	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sodium Citrate	✓	✓		✓		✓			
Ammonium Citrate	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Gluconic Acid	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Glucono Delta Lactone	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Sodium Gluconate	✓	✓		✓				✓	
Oxalic Acid	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Ammonium Oxalate	✓	✓		✓					
Ferric Ammonium Oxalate									✓
Tartaric Acid	✓		✓	✓				✓	
Tartar Emetic				✓					
Rochelle Salt			✓	✓					
Cream of Tartar	✓			✓					

Citric Acid...
Nontoxic, mild, yet chemically active against scale and tarnish. Used extensively in the formulation of general metal cleaners and polishes, particularly household products.

Sodium Citrate...
A preferred ingredient in electroless nickel baths, resulting in a brighter plate. Also finds wide use in electroplating processes.

Ammonium Citrate...
Especially useful for the removal of rust in near neutral solutions. Extremely mild and safe to handle.

Gluconic Acid...
An excellent sequesterant in alkaline derusting solutions; provides rust-free, clean surface ready for further treatment. Also highly effective in aluminum etching and paint-stripping compounds.

Oxalic Acid...
The most effective chemical for use in automobile radiator cleaners. Also finds wide use in electropolishing and as an ingredient in general metal cleaners.

Ferric Ammonium Oxalate...
Used extensively in the production of light-fast gold colored aluminum.

Tartaric Acid...
Excellent complexing agent for copper in electroplating.

Tartar Emetic...
Used in electrolytic baths for deposition of silver and antimony alloys on brass, copper and steel surfaces.

Rochelle Salt...
Increases efficiency and yields finer-grain deposit in alkaline copper plating.

Cream of Tartar...
An excellent additive for brass cleaning compounds. Its crystalline structure acts as an effective abrasive in paste polishes. Chemically active against tarnish.

SCIENCE FOR THE WORLD'S WELL-BEING...

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS FOR OVER 100 YEARS

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.
CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION
630 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn 6, N.Y.

Branch offices: Chicago, Ill.; Clifton, N. J.; San Francisco, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas, Tex., Montreal, Canada

Coconut Oil Acids—2,4-D Isopropyl Ester

Coconut oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.30½-	.33
tanks	lb.	.28 -	—
double dist. (stripped), dms.	lb.	.31½-	.34
tanks	lb.	.29 -	—
Cod oil, dms., spot	lb.	.08¾-	.09
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots	oz.	13.25 -	—
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75 -	—
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.25 -	—
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75 -	—
Codliver oil, USP, dms.	gal.	1.40 -	1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.20 -	.22
Blue, bls.	lb.	.20 -	.22
Colchicine, USP, bots	oz.	27.00 -	—
Colchicum root, bls	lb.	.30 -	.35
Colchicum seed, bgs	lb.	.60 -	.65
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.32½-	—
Flexible, dms.	lb.	.34 -	—
Colocynth pulp, bls	lb.	.50 -	.55
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.16 -	.18
Condurango bark, bls.	lb.	.26 -	—
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.25 -	.26
No. 2 bgs.	lb.	.22 -	.24
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.16½-	.19
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	.65 -	—
Copaiba oil, cns.	lb.	1.35 -	2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.53 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.54 -	—
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.3485-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.3635-	—
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.44¾-	.45¼
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works	lb.	.30½-	.31
Cryst., dried, dms., works	lb.	.38¾-	.39¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works	lb.	.4030-	.4330
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more	lb.	.609 -	—
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.619 -	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.639 -	.659
Copper gluconate, dms.	lb.	3.20 -	—
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.51¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lo.	.52¼-	—
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis	lb.	.31½-	—
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26½-	—
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.30¾-	.32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45 -	—
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.47¾-	—
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.48½-	—
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.46½-	—
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots	lb.	4.25 -	—
10% active quinolinolate, dms	lb.	1.14	1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36½-	—
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.1920-	—
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		12.30 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		12.80	-15.30
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		23.05 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		23.80 -	—
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		28.15 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		29.15	-32.15
Copper undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.75 -	—
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f.	ton.	227.50 -	—
Pac. ports, c.i.f.	ton.	222.50 -	—
Coriander oil, USP, bots.	lb.	9.25	-11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.08 -	—
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.07½-	—
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.08½-	—
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.12¼-	—
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.07¼ Nom.	
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.1798-	.1825
tanks	lb.	.1598-	—
Corn oil, acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.16¾-	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼-	—
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.30 -	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.45 -	—
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l	100 lbs.	7.31 -	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46 -	—
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).			
Cortisone acetate, USP, kilo or more	gram.	1.30 -	1.75
Costus oil, bots.	oz.	6.00 -	—
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis	ton.	64.00 -	—
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East	lb.	.13¼ Nom.	
tanks, Valley	lb.	.13¼-	—
tanks, Texas, Lubbock	lb.	.13 -	—
tanks, Texas, Waco	lb.	.13 -	—
Cottonseed oil, crude, foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.08¼ Nom.	
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.18⅝-	.18⅞
tanks	lb.	.16⅝-	—
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.16¾-	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼-	—
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms.	lb.	3.60 -	3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.85 -	.90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).			
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys.,	lb.	3.05 -	3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.24 -	—
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works.	gal.	.226 -	—
Creosote, coaltar, refd., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.50 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.38 -	—
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.			
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).			
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area	lb.	1.72 -	1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis	lb.	1.42 -	1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works	lb.	.0561-	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634-	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.0745-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0460-	—
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16½-	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145 -	—
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.60 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61 -	—
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.22 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20 -	—
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.17 -	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16½-	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16 -	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
25°-28.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15 -	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.53 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.49 -	—
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70 -	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.72 -	—
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns.	lb.	1.80 -	2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	gal.	1.35 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.40 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.15 -	—
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis	gal.	1.20 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.25 -	—
tanks, frt. equald.	gal.	1.00 -	—
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. to competitive points, 50 dms. or more	gal.	1.03½-	—
less than 50 dms., same basis.	gal.	1.05 -	1.15
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00 -	—
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25 -	—
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works	lb.	.51 -	—
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.00 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.25 -	—
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.25 -	—
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs.	lb.	1.00 -	—
Powd., cs.	lb.	1.15 -	—
Cubeb oil, cns.	lb.	12.00	-16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11 -	—
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs	lb.	.30 -	—
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.31 -	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.27 -	—
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns.	lb.	15.50	-17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract	ton.	57.00 -	—
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton		2.85 -	—
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	75.00 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	96.00 -	—
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l. works	ton.	120.00 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	ton.	140.00 -	—
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	1.02 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.10 -	—
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies	gal.	.77 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.85 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.55 -	—
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.28½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis.	lb.	.29½-	—
tanks, works, same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31 -	—
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.49 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.47 -	—
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works.	cyl.	48.00 -	—
6-oz cyls., works	cyl.	12.00 -	—
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots	gal.	.42 -	—
cyls., 100-gal lots	gal.	.41 -	—
cyls., 200-gal. lots	gal.	.40 -	—
Cypress oil, bots.	lb.	5.30 -	—

D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40 -	—
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45 -	.49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.43 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48 -	.52
tanks, same basis	lb.	.42 -	—
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.48 -	.53
tanks, works	lb.	.42 -	—

TC TENNESSEE CORPORATION

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

We mine Copper, Iron, Zinc and Sulfur and are basic producers of their chemical derivatives. Our technical know-how in these basic materials is your assurance of exacting quality control and strict uniform consistency.

COPPER

Copper Sulfate Industrial Crystals and all common grades.

Monohydrated Copper Sulfate 35% Copper as metallic packaged in steel drums at no extra cost.

Copper Carbonate 55% Copper as metallic. Light and dense grades.

Cupric Chloride 37% Copper as metallic. Available in polyethylene lined drums or bags.

SULFUR

Sulfuric Acid All grades and strengths from 60° Baume through the various Oleums.

Liquid Sulfur Dioxide Highest commercial quality, available in tank cars, tank wagons, ton cylinders and 150-lb. cylinders.

Sodium Hydrosulfite T-C HYDRO is a dry, white, free flowing crystalline powder of uniform particle size and structure. It is dust free, assuring highest stability and uniformity.

Chlorosulfonic Acid Iron less than 1.0 ppm as loaded. Water White. Delivered in glass-lined tank wagons, also in stainless steel drums.

Para Toluene Sulfonic Acid, Anhydrous Other organic Sulfonic Acids.

IRON

Ferric Iron Sulfate Partially hydrated free flowing granular. Available in bags or bulk.

ZINC

Monohydrated Zinc Sulfate 36% Zinc as metallic. White, free flowing powder.

Zinc Oxide Secondary.

MANGANESE

Manganese Sulfate 65% $MnSO_4$.

Monohydrated Manganese Sulfate 93% Mn, SO_4, H_2O. Highest purity, technical grade . . . NOT A BY-PRODUCT.

Manganous Oxide Minimum 48% Manganese as metallic. Feeds; fertilizers, spray or dust grades.

For Further Information or Samples, Make Request on Your Firm's Letterhead.

TC TENNESSEE CORPORATION

TENNESSEE CORPORATION
617-29 Grant Building, Atlanta, Georgia

Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E, es.	lb.	No stocks.	
East India, Batu, bold, bgs.	lb.	.14¼-	.16½
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.08½-	.09½
black, bold, bgs.	lb.	.14½-	.16½
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.12¼-	.13½
unscraped, bgs.	lb.	.13 -	.14½
pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.14½-	.16
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.09 -	.10
Siam, cs.	lb.	.30 -	.33
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.36 -	.41
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.29 -	.32
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs.	lb.	.17 -	.19
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.28 -	.32
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45 -	.47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.46 -	.48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23 -	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.25 -	—
fib. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.			
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.43½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.45½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41 -	—
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21 -	—
Perfume grade, bots	lb.	1.75 -	2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).			
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.45 -	—
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	51.00 -	—
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	63.50	-69.12
19% P, paper bgs., works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l	ton.	71.50 -	—
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices			
Degras, common, bbls	lb.	.10 -	.12
Neutral, bbls.	lb.	.21 -	.23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½-	.80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.53½-	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division			
Denatured alcohol ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies	gal.	.72 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.77 -	.83
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56 -	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.70½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.75½-	.81½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.54½-	—
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74 -	.80
tanks, same basis	gal.	.53 -	—
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73 -	.79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.52 -	—
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.70½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.75½-	.81½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.54½-	—
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.71 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76 -	.82
tanks, same basis	gal.	.55 -	—
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½-	.80½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.53½-	—
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73 -	.79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.52 -	—
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.71 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76 -	.82
tanks, same basis	gal.	.55 -	—
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.70½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.75½-	.81½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.54½-	—
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.			
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.			
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms	lb.	15.00	-17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms	lb.	6.50 -	—
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	9.38 -	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.53 -	—
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.22 -	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.37 -	—
Dextrin, corn, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.12 -	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.27 -	—
white, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.96 -	—
paper bgs., l.c.l	100 lbs.	9.11 -	—
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse.	100 lbs.	8.50 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse	100 lbs.	8.65 -	—
Anhyd., special, al. foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	14.70 -	—
100-lb dms	100 lbs.	15.20 -	—
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse.	100 lbs.	7.30 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse	100 lbs.	7.45 -	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.19¾-	—
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	4.30 -	4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½-	—
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½-	—
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13 -	—
Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½-	—
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.98½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.00 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.96 -	—
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms.	lb.	2.00 -	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.93 -	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.94 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.91 -	—
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb lots.	lb.	.55 -	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd	lb.	.65 -	—
l.t.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.68 -	—
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.65 -	—
l.t.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.68 -	1.10
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.57 -	
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.60 -	
tanks, same basis	lb.	.54 -	
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.31½-	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.29 -	—
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.31½-	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.29 -	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dvd. E.	lb.	.28½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.26½-	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.67½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.68½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.65½-	—
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.65½-	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.57 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53 -	—
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.24½-	—
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.63 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.63½-	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61 -	—
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).			
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb.	.83 -	—
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.73 -	—
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.12¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11 -	—
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.12 -	—
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis.	lb.	.14½-	—
1,4,-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.33½-	—
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works	lb.	.34 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32 -	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.15½-	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.03 -	—
Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.54 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.52 -	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.46½-	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48 -	—
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.28½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis	lb.	.26½-	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals.,	lb.	.26 -	—
Dieldrin, dms., dlvd	lb.	1.85 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.90 -	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.27 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½-	—
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.26½-	—
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).			
Diethylbenzene, dms. t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16½-	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms. c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.47½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45 -	—
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.69½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.71 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.67 -	—
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.42½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29 -	—
Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.26½-	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17½-	—
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	2.30 -	—
5-44 dm lots, works	lb.	2.35 -	—
1-4 dm lots, works	lb.	2.40 -	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.52 -	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.53½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.49½-	—

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N,N-Diethylaniline—Dyes, Coaltar

N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l. dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.75 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .037 - .038
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk. gram. .037 - .038
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 3.45 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms. lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .25 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.35 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms. works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms. lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E. lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E. lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms. lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate dms. c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dioctyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .62¼- —
tanks, works, dlvd. lb. .59 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms. c.l. works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l. dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, crs. lb. .65 - .85
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt alld lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .114 - —
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb. 31.50 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb. 13.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.60 -24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.90 - 4.35
No. 22 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb. 24.15 -24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 -13.50

Eastman

Alcohols

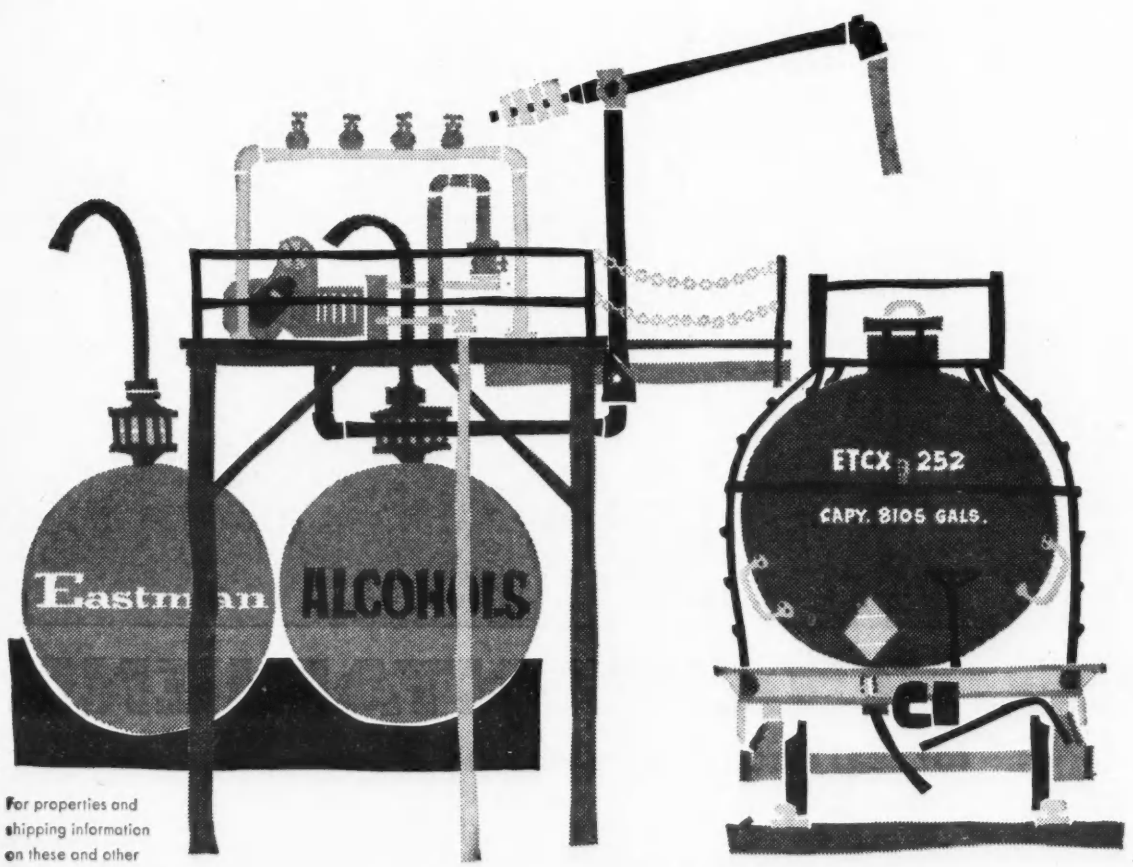
ethyl alcohol
95% and anhydrous

Tecsol®
proprietary ethyl alcohol

isobutyl alcohol

2-ethylhexyl alcohol

2-ethylisohexyl alcohol



For properties and shipping information on these and other Eastman products, see **Chemical Materials Catalog,** page 357 **or Chemical Week Buyers Guide,** page 85.

Eastman alcohols are available in bulk from major industrial centers. For samples or specifications, write or call your nearest Eastman representative.

Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Framingham, Mass.; Greensboro, N. C.; Houston; New York City; St. Louis. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

11110	Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.70	—
13390	Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30	—
14025	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18	—
14030	Orange R, extra, conc.	lb.	1.52	—
14645	Chrome black T	lb.	.73	—
14720	Rubine XX, conc.	lb.	1.47	—
15510	Orange Y, extra conc.	lb.	.79	—
15575	Orange RR	lb.	.94	—
15620	Fast Red A, conc.	lb.	1.53	—
15705	Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	—
16150	Scarlet 2RL	lb.	1.16	—
16230	Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.29	—
16255	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	—
17590	Brown PG	lb.	3.00	—
17820	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.62	—
18050	Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	—
18055	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	—
18965	Fast Yellow 2G	lb.	2.32	—
19140	Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	—
19555	Yellow NN, conc.	lb.	3.67	—
20170	Brown Y	lb.	1.27	—
20470	Blue black, extra, conc.	lb.	1.37	—
21010	Brown, RX, conc.	lb.	1.35	—
22240	Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	—
22310	Red FC	lb.	1.45	—
22311	Brown MCW	lb.	1.40	—
22590	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	—
22610	Blue 2B, extra conc.	lb.	1.53	—
23500	Red, 4BX, conc.	lb.	1.69	—
24410	Sky blue FF, extra, conc.	lb.	1.95	—
24895	Brilliant yellow conc.	lb.	3.11	—
26400	Navy blue 3R, conc.	lb.	1.70	—
26695	Black F, conc.	lb.	2.19	—
26900	Milling Red 3R, conc.	lb.	1.91	—
27075	Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.61	—
27720	Gray L	lb.	2.08	—
29185	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.12	—
30015	Diazo black VJ conc.	lb.	2.48	—
30235	Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.33	—
30045	Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	—
30295	Green BY, conc.	lb.	1.02	—
35660	Brown B	lb.	2.89	—
37565	Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.76	—
40000	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	—
41000	Yellow OX	lb.	2.45	—
42000	Green V, crystals	lb.	2.73	—
42040	Brilliant green G crystals	lb.	3.62	—
42090	Blue EG	lb.	1.85	—
42100	Milling green 6B, conc.	lb.	4.78	—
42650	Violet 4BXN	lb.	2.25	—
43820	Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.44	—
44045	Blue B, extra conc.	lb.	3.61	—
45170	Red BX	lb.	4.76	—
50415	Nigrosine SSJ	lb.	1.03	—
52015	Blue GXX	lb.	2.22	—
53185	Black, GXCF, conc.	lb.	.38	—
58005	Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.31	—
59700	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.58	—
59710	Flaming orange 6RD double powder	lb.	4.70	—
59800	Dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	2.28	—
59825	Jade green NC supra, double paste	lb.	1.55	—
61570	Alizarin green CG extra	lb.	3.53	—
63010	Alizarin blue SAPG	lb.	3.78	—
63615	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	3.02	—
69825	Blue BLFD double paste	lb.	2.82	—
70800	Brown BR single paste	lb.	2.03	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums dlvd. No.

12140	Oil scarlet BL	lb.	1.70	—
11160	Oil yellow T	lb.	2.79	—
12055	Oil orange 7078-V	lb.	5.87	—
26120	Oil red N-1700	lb.	1.76	—
42535B	Methyl violet base	lb.	1.76	—
44045B	Victoria blue base	lb.	4.06	—
50415B	Oil black 8603	lb.	.80	—
61565	Alizarin cyanine green base.	lb.	6.13	—

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. No.

	Spirit black RB	lb.	3.54	—
	Spirit brown GN	lb.	5.30	—
	Spirit orange R conc.	lb.	5.87	—
	Spirit red B conc	lb.	6.41	—
	Spirit yellow 2R conc.	lb.	4.62	—
12055	Spirit orange 7078-V	lb.	1.25	—
	Spirit blue THN	lb.	5.06	—

E

Echinacea root, bls.	lb.	1.10	—
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	.30	.32
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.45	—
Select, bundles	lb.	.75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	48.40	—
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	3.35	—
Eosin red toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.85	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous bots, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	—
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms.,	oz.	.60	.65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms.,	oz.	.60	.80
Powd., dms.	oz.	.60	.80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram.	.58	—
Erigeron oil, cns.	lb.	11.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	1.50	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	54.75	—
Eserine sulfate, bots	oz.	86.00	—
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.17	—
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
Ether (see specific product).			
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
93-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.58½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.60	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.56	—
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
dms., l.t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	20.63	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.68	-20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	.79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.52	—
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	21.75	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.80	-21.86
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.59	—
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).			
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	—
Ethyl benzoate, bots.	lb.	.90	—
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.43	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.45	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.41	—
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works	lb.	.36¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl butyrate, works	lb.	.90	1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).			
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E	lb.	.73	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.75	—
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.68	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.70	—
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works	lb.	.20	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
Ethyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.35	3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.43½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.41½	—
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms.	lb.	.27	—
Ethyl ether, anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	1.01	—
½-lb. cns.	lb.	1.09	—
¼-lb. cns.	lb.	1.21	—
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.11	—
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.38½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	34½	—
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, lc. higher W. of Rockies.			
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E.	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¾	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21¼	—
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.30	—
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.52	—
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald.	lb.	.52½	—
tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.50	—
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine,			
Ethyl oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.20	1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).			
Ethyl silicate, 40% available, SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.44½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.46	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.42	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works.	lb.	1.02	—
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.83	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls.	lb.	.88	—
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).			
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.58	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.55	—
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, c.l.,	lb.	.30	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
Ethylene, contract,	lb.	.0475	.0525
Ethylene dibromide, c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.30½	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald.	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.28½	—

There's a USS steel container to meet almost every shipping need

Pure and protected, ingredients for many of our foods journey from supplier to processor in containers of steel. Whatever product you ship, its purity is secure in a USS steel drum or pail. USS shipping containers guard your product in a rugged, durable shell of steel. They're precision-made, precision-lined and spotlessly clean, and they're ready to be decorated with your full-color trademark, design or merchandising message.

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Plants and Sales Offices: Los Angeles, Alameda, Calif. • Port Arthur, Texas • Chicago, Ill. • New Orleans, La. • Sharon, Pa. • Camden, N. J.

Sales Representatives: Great Western Chemical Co., Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash. • Tyler-Dawson Supply Co., Tulsa, Okla. • J. A. Bauer, Cincinnati, Ohio. • Matteson-Van Wey, Inc., Detroit, Mich. • Midway Can Co., St. Paul, Minn. • Wm. B. Tabler Co., Louisville, Ky. • F. H. Ross & Co., Charlotte, N. C. • R. B. Huber, Boston, Mass.

United States Steel Products
Division of
United States Steel

USS TRADEMARK

Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd E. ..... lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. ..... lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. ..... lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 - .38
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .15½- —

Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).
Ethylenediamine, 83-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .90 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms lb. .51 - —
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. ..... lb. .57 - .93
Eugenol, USP, dms. ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Tech., dms. ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls. ..... lb. .12 - .15

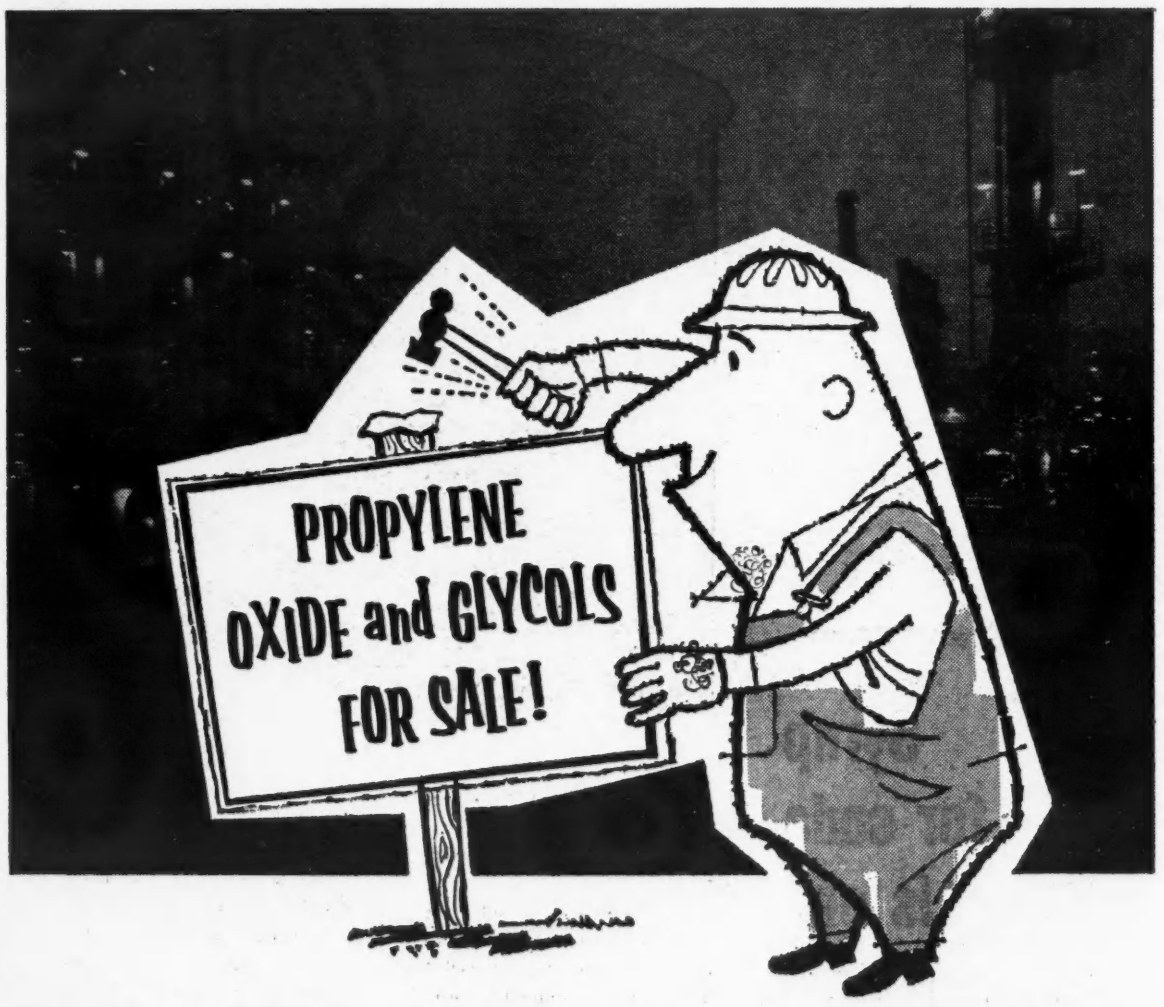
F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. ..... lb. 3.10 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. .. lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - —
Indian, light, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - —
Rumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. ..... lb. .16½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .07½- —

Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms. l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42°Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works .. lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. ..... lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E .. lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton, lots, frt. alld. lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms .. lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .37½- .39½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald .. lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works .. ton.34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. ..... lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. ..... gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. ..... gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. ..... lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms ..... lb. .1250- .1300
Kettle-bodied, dms ..... lb. .1480- .1530
Light-pressed, dms ..... lb. .1100- .1150
tanks ..... lb. .0950- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast .. ton.127.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast .. ton.122.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo or more gram. .44 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo.44.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to c.l., dlvd .. lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .0430- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd .. lb. .0375- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works, lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works ..... lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. ..... lb. .70 - —
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 - —
Fuller's earth, calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dm., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. ..... lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works .... lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. .. lb. .21 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. ..... lb. .184 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. ..... lb. .22½- —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.75 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.70 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. ..... oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. ..... oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. .... lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. .... lb. .62 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls, c.l. .... lb. .68 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. .... lb. .70 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. .... lb. .78 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. ..... lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. ..... lb. .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .30 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .30 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Soap grade, dms. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Standard, cns., dms. ..... lb. 2.00 - 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns ..... lb.19.50 - —
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb.20.50 -22.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots ..... lb.10.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 8.75 -10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs ..... lb. .16 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs ..... lb. .32 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs ..... lb. .19 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld .. lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis .. lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis .. lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.



NOW...JEFFERSON can serve your needs in still another wide-usage petrochemical group!

Now on stream and heading your way is Jefferson's commercial-quantity production of Propylene Oxide, Propylene Glycol and Dipropylene Glycol.

Propylene Oxide is highly active and can be reacted with compounds containing an active hydrogen to form hydroxypropyl derivatives. This leads to many proved applications in the synthesis of adhesives, textile lubricants, dyes, pigment binders and coatings, insecticides, solvents and stabilizers, lubricating oil additives, demulsifying agents, nonionic surface-active agents, therapeutic agents, and many others.

The very low toxicity of Propylene Glycol makes it unique among glycols and leads to its wide usage in foods, pharmaceuticals, and cosmetics. Dipropylene Glycol, because of its greater solvency for certain materials plus its higher surface tension and viscosity, has applications in brake fluids, cutting oils, textile lubricants, and printing-ink resins.

Whatever your specific applications, you can be sure of the same dependability of supply and high specifications on Propylene derivatives that you have come to accept as standard on Jefferson's other chemicals. For complete information or helpful technical service write to 1121 Walker Avenue, Houston 2, Texas.

JEFFERSON CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

HOUSTON • NEW YORK • CHICAGO • CLEVELAND
CHARLOTTE • LOS ANGELES

Ethylene and Propylene Oxides, Glycols, Dichlorides • Ethanolamines
Morpholine • Piperazine • Polyethylene Glycols • Nonyl Phenol
SURFONIC® Surface-Active Agents • Ethylene and Propylene Carbonates
Caustic Potash • Caustic Soda • Soda Ash • Sodium Bicarbonate

Essential Chemicals From Hydrocarbon Sources

145

Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. 28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.88 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo. 150.00 -300.00
50-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 - —
500-kilo lots kilo. 75.00 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 83%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .20½- .21
nat., crude, soaplye 80% tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- .19
Glycerine, imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .20 - .20¼
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP CP, 99%, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26¾- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.25 - —
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram. 4.70 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
cryst., 83-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 90-92%, ex whse. lb. .21 - .24½
powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¼- .07¼
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¼- .06⅜
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾- .18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .20¾- .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tips. lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns lb. .75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - —
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
Indust., bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Tech grade, bgs. lb. .30 - .33

Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

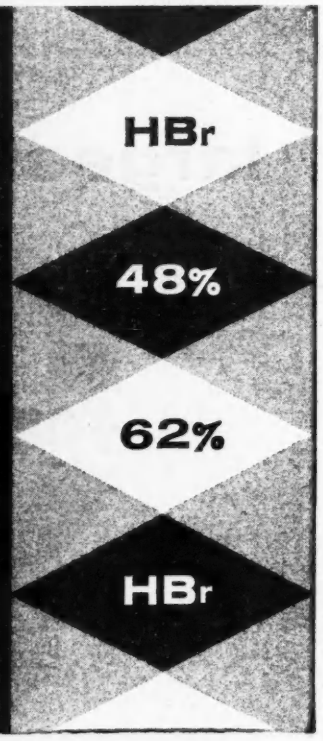
Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton. 20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton. 20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton. 17.00 - —
l.c., imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York. ton. 55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs. ex whse. ton. 60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Hemlock oil, cns lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld. lb. .96 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Houston Tex. gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43¼- .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd. gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.53
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald lb. .43 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.30 - 1.75
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.30 - 1.75
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800- —

Hydrobromic Acid

Can help you make drugs, dyes, fluxes, perfumes, photo chemicals



Check these useful reactions: Hydrobromic acid is a strong acid which reacts readily with most inorganic bases to produce inorganic bromides such as lithium, sodium, potassium and ammonium bromide, useful in photographic processes.

It reacts with many aliphatic alcohols in the presence of dehydrating agents to produce aliphatic bromides. Aliphatic bromides, which are generally more reactive than the corresponding chlorides, are useful in the preparation of Grignard reagents and other organometallic bromides, quaternary ammonium salts and as alkylating agents.

Hydrobromic acid can be used to cleave ethers to produce aliphatic alcohol and bromide. It will also react with epoxides to produce vicinal bromohydrins with two reactive centers, thus, permitting many additional reactive possibilities.

Ask for our help: Michigan Chemical produces 48% Technical Grade Hydrobromic Acid and is the sole producer of 62% Technical Grade Hydrobromic Acid in commercial quantities. Our wide experience in bromine and bromine derivatives is immediately available to you through our Technical Service Group. Our plants in Saint Louis, Michigan and El Dorado, Arkansas provide dependable sources for high purity bromine chemicals in constant supply—up to tank car quantities, if desired. Write us about your area of interest or for technical data and prices.

Analysis:	48% Technical
Molecular Weight:	80.924
Specific Gravity at 20/4° C:	1.488
Pounds a gallon at 20° C:	12.4
HCl, not more than:	0.10%
Vapor Pressure at 30° C:	——
Vapor Pressure at 50° C:	——

Analysis:	62% Technical
Molecular Weight:	80.924
Specific Gravity at 20/4° C:	1.74
Pounds a gallon at 20° C:	14.5
HCl, not more than:	0.15%
Vapor Pressure at 30° C:	85 mm
Vapor Pressure at 50° C:	380 mm

For complete listing of Michigan Chemical products, see your copy of Chemical Materials Catalog or Chemical Week Buyers Guide.

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

630 North Bankson Street, Saint Louis, Michigan

EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. MC

C-58-9

Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 82½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 84½ - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb .11 - —
tanks, Belle W. Va. lb .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, ens lb 4.00 4.80
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .95 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
150 to 1,999-lb lots, same basis. lb. 1.02 - —
Less than 150-lb lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb lots or more, more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.01 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. 1.04 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb lots, same basis lb 1.07 - —
Less than 85-lb lots, same basis.
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine) lb. 1.17 - —
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 7.00 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50% chys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb .85 - —
NF, 30%, chys., all quantities, same basis lb .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots lb 15.75 -18.25
Inositol, bots, dlvd. lb. 5.00 —
dms., dlvd. lb 4.50 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)
Iodine, crude, kgs lb .95 —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb 3.60 —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, ens. lb. 3.85 5.00
b-Ionone, ens. lb 3.85 5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs lb 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls, bxs. lb 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .22 - .25
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd E lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Iron blue, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 - —
Iron blue, imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz, Mon. Wyo. Utah, Col and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼ - —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾ - —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .14¼ - —
Iron oxide, red, nat. 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls. l.c.l. ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls. l.c.l. ex whse New York, lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs. c.l. works lb. .12¼ - —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, ens. lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, ens. lb. .48 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl propionate dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, ens lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾ - —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
Isoeugenol, ens. lb. 3.50 - 4.90
Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more kilo. 18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb fib dms., works lb 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .23½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, comi grade, tanks, f.o.b Tex refy gal. .15½ - —
Isophthalic acid, dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .152 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .162 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ - —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd. gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .44 - —
Refd., anhyd., c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works. lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .53½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54½ - —
Tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l. same basis. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .90 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 1.15 - —
Japan wax, cs lb. .27 - .29
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. lb 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots. lb. 3.00 - 7.00
Juniper tar oil, NF dms lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech. ens. lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. lb. .15½ - .17¼
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bls lb. .45 - .48
No. 2, powd., bbls lb. .40 - .42
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .10 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .20 - —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14375- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1789- .2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1839- .2790
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald, lb. .1889- .2840
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .1938- .2890
80%, bbls., c.l., dms. frt. equald lb. .3039- .4625
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3089- .4675
bbls. dms 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3139- .4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .3189- .4775
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .4775- —
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -13.10
USP, 85%, chys. lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. tots, frt. equald lb. .14½ - —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾ - —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼ - —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½ - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼ - —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾ - —
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.

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- LACTOSE EDIBLE
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Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald..lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald.....lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls. .....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works..lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works...lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works.....lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works .....lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms. .....lb. .06275- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. .....lb. .33 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. .....lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls. .....lb. .60 - —
Laurie acid, pure, dms.....lb. .38½- .41
tanks .....lb. .36 - —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works..lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works.....lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. .....lb. 1.25 - 2.00
Abrial, dms. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls..lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls. .....lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns..lb. 2.75 - 6.75
40-42% ester, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns. .....lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd..lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. .....lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. .....lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. .....lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt. alld, on $150 or more..lb. .30½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis.....lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld. ....lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, dms. .....lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide, NF V. jars.....lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb. dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .12 - —
St. Louis .....lb. .1180- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. .....lb. .24½- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. ...lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. .....lb. .24½- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works..lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .41 - —
Lead, red., 95% Pb_3O_4, or less bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .14¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1445- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1545- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1460- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1560- —
Lead resinate, precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfg. point, frt. alld..lb. .19½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms..lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. .....lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. .....lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld..lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld..lb. .13¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¾- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld..lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Messina, cns. .....lb. 4.25 - 9.00
Lemongrass oil, cns. dms. .....lb. .95 - 1.25
dl-Leucine, dms., works.....lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. .....lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. .....lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. .....lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns..lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate).
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton.14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns.... lb. 6.25 - 6.75
West Indian, cns. .....lb. 6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns..lb. 7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.lb. 3.70 - 4.35
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works....lb. 3.70 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 3.80 - 4.00
96-98%, dms. .....lb. 4.10 - 4.80
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works....lb. 3.70 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd..lb. 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls. lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. .....lb. .35 - .40
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills..ton.67.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton.62.00 -62.50
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York..lb. .1600- —
dms., l.c.l., New York.....lb. .17 - .1750
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis....lb. .1250- —
tanks, New York .....lb. .1400- —
tankwagon, New York .....lb. .1450- .1460
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms.... lb. .1900- —
Water-white, dms .....lb. .2200- —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .13¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .14¾- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works..lb.33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. .....lb. 1.65 - 1.97
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd..lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd..lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld..lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis....lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots..lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld..lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd..lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd.lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. .....lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works..lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld..lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works.lb. .95 - 1.03
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. .....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works .....lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works.....lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - 1.23
Lithium titanate, dms., works...lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works..lb. .93 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works..lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works.....lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .09½- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .53 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works..oz.30.00 - —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs....lb. .38 - .40
Lycopodium, cs. .....lb. 4.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25 dms. or more..lb. 4.95 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls.....lb. 2.20 - —
No. 2, whole, bls.....lb. 1.65 - —
siftings, bls. .....lb. 1.60 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 9.75 -12.25
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald..lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald..lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesia, calcined, USP, light bgs.lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms.....lb. .43 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.86.25 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton.46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars ..lb. .93 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald .....lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13½- .14
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald .....lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .15 - .18
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works.ton.55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... ton.65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E..lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .21½- —

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Mangesium Metal—Methyl Ethyl Ketone

Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs. works frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per. lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls, works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per. lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms. lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .40 - .48
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton. 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton. 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.04 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .35¼- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E. lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn. dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½ 7% Mn dms lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E. ton. 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd S. E. ton. 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .26 - —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. lb. .34 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07¼- —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.25 - 6.40
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.18
Syn., USP, racemic cns lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs. fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs. fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red., NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.97 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel)
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 8.22 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV)
Mercury metal 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask. 239.00 -241.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline)
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 47½- .50
tanks, works lb. .45 —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min. dlvd. gal. .34 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt equald lb. 27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Methionine hydroxy analogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld lb 1.25 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb 1.29 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Methyoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs.,
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E. gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .80
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —

You should keep women much on your mind. They like the very fine fragrances. You're giving them the fine fragrances when you perfume fine products with traditional good scents from Norda.
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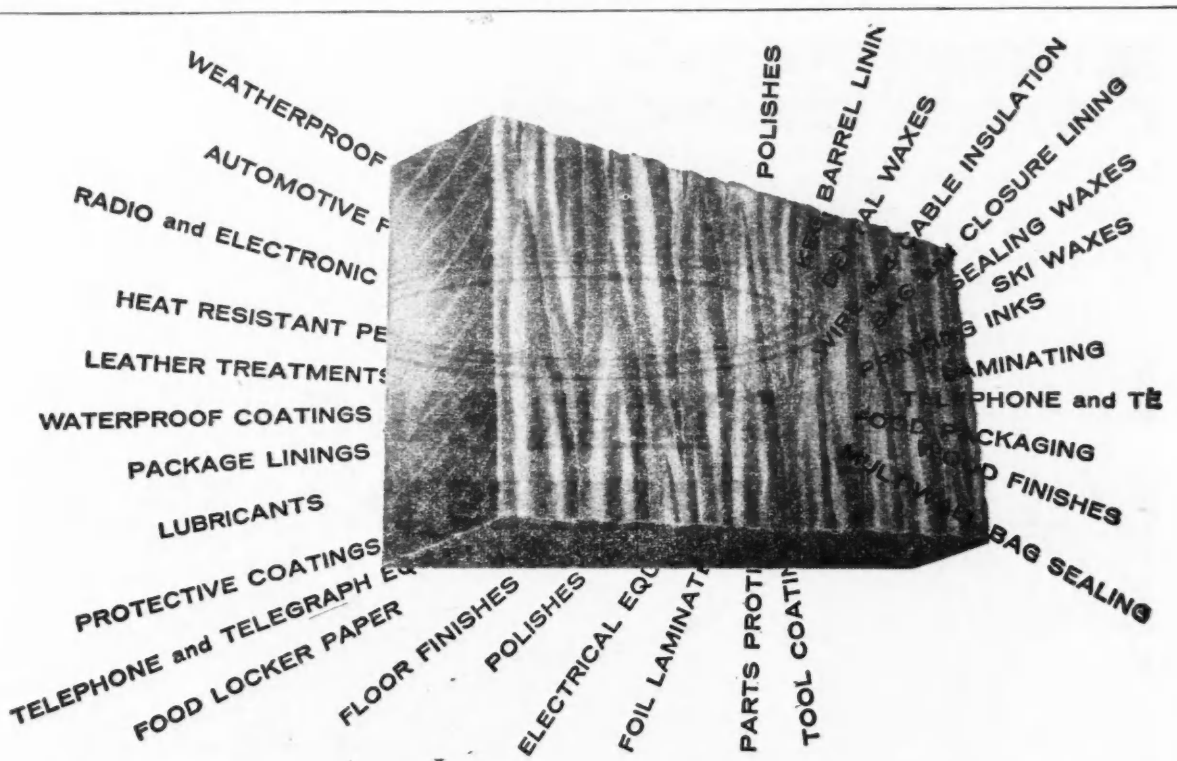
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., e.l., works	lb.	.45	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.45¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.43	- —
Methyl formate, refd., dms.	lb.	.35	- .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works	lb.	.10	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.07	- —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.21	- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works	lb.	.21½	- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works	lb.	.23	- —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots	lb.	28.00	-31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms.	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms.	lb.	3.40	- 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).			
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½	- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W. Va.	lb.	.31	- —
dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.31½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	- —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns	lb.	2.45	- 4.30
Methyl paranydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).			
Methyl parathion tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E	lb.	.84	- —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.			
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	6.90	- —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.60¼	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.62½	- .67½
Methyl testosterone USP, 100-gram bots	gram	No Prices.	
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.80	- —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis.	lb.	4.35	- —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted	lb.	3.23	- —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd.	lb.	.12¼	- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	- —
b Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works	lb.	.90	- —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).			
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).			
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).			
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.04	- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works	lb.	.03	- —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.06½	- —
bgs. t.c.l. ex-whse.	lb.	.07¼	- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh works frt. alld E.	lb.	.08¼	- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse, or freight alld. E	lb.	.09	- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.08	- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E	lb.	.08¾	- —
wallpaper, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.08¾	- —
bgs. ex-whse. or frt. alld. E.	lb.	.09	- —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.08¼	- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E.	lb.	.09	- —
Mica, wet-grd. w. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.			
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works	lb.	.10	- .11
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, laminating grades, tankcars, works	lb.	.11	- .12
Mineral black, bgs., works	lb.	.0160	- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy	gal.	.62	- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.67	- —
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.46	- —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	- —
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.46	- —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.63	- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	- —
tankcars, refy	gal.	.47	- —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.69	- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74	- —
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.53	- —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.75	- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.80	- —
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.59	- —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.77	- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.82	- —
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.61	- —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York	gal.	.84	- —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.89	- —
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.63	- —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York	gal.	.84½	- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.89½	- —
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.68½	- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1560	- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1660	- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif.	gal.	.25	- —
tanks, Borger, Tex.	gal.	.25	- —
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.25	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.32	- —
Newark	gal.	.29	- —
New York, dlvd.	gal.	.30½	- —
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2725	- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd.	gal.	.37½	- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd.	gal.	.38½	- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco	gal.	.169	- —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey,, New York	gal.	.18	- —
tanks, group 3	gal.	.12875	- —
tanks, Houston, Tex	gal.	.145	- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.20	- —
Buffalo	gal.	.20¼	- —
Chicago	gal.	.289	- —
Cleveland	gal.	.23½	- —
Newark	gal.	.19	- —
New York	gal.	.19	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	- —
Providence	gal.	.20½	- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)			
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works	lb.	6.30	- —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.11¾	- .12
tanks, New York	gal.	.[illegible]	- —
Molybdated orange, bbls.	lb.	.[illegible]	- —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works	kilo	7.84	- —
325 mesh, ctns., works	kilo	9.13	- —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works	lb.	1.15	- —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	1.48	- —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	1.47	- —
Molybdié acid, 85%, dms., works	lb.	1.05	- 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.965	- —
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.995	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.96	- —
Monobutylamine, cms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.57½	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.59	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	- —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.56	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.54	- —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).			
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E	lb.	.10½	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾	- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., e.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	- —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).			
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.38½	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis,	lb.	.40	- —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.35	- —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).			
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).			
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.27½	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	- —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	- —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.30	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26	- —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.36	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.36½	- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis.	lb.	.26	- —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.33	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.33½	- —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.26	- —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31	- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.32	- —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	3.05	- —
dms, 100-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	3.25	- —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., 100 lbs., dlvd	lb.	1.00	- 1.07
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).			
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-butyl-m-cresol).			
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs.	lb.	.27	- .28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs.	lb.	.22	- .34
German, bgs.	lb.	.26	- .27
Morphine, cns.	oz.	12.40	-12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns.	oz.	9.95	-10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns.	oz.	9.90	- 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	9.90	- 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns.	oz.	9.90	-10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.55¼	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.56¼	- —
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.52¼	- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).			
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.40	- 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.60	- 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	4.70	- 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.40	- —
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	1.45	- —



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AP-59-2

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ARDMORE, PENNSYLVANIA, 119 Coulter Ave.

SALES AGENTS: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, Gilbreath Chemical Co., 383 Brannan Street
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA, Gilbreath Chemical Co., P. O. Box 549
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, Atlantic Chemical & Equipment Co., 874 Ashby, N. W.

BARECO WAX COMPANY
Box 2009, Tulsa, Okla.

Type of product_____
Desired wax characteristics_____
_____
Name_____
Company_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____

Mustard Seed—1-Octanol

Mustard seed, Danish yellow, bags, lb 11½ —
Montana, yellow, bgs lb .10½ —
Oriental, bgs lb .08 —
Mustard oil, syn, bots lb 1.60 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs lb .31½ .34
tanks lb .30½ —
Myrrh gum, cs lb .55 • —

N

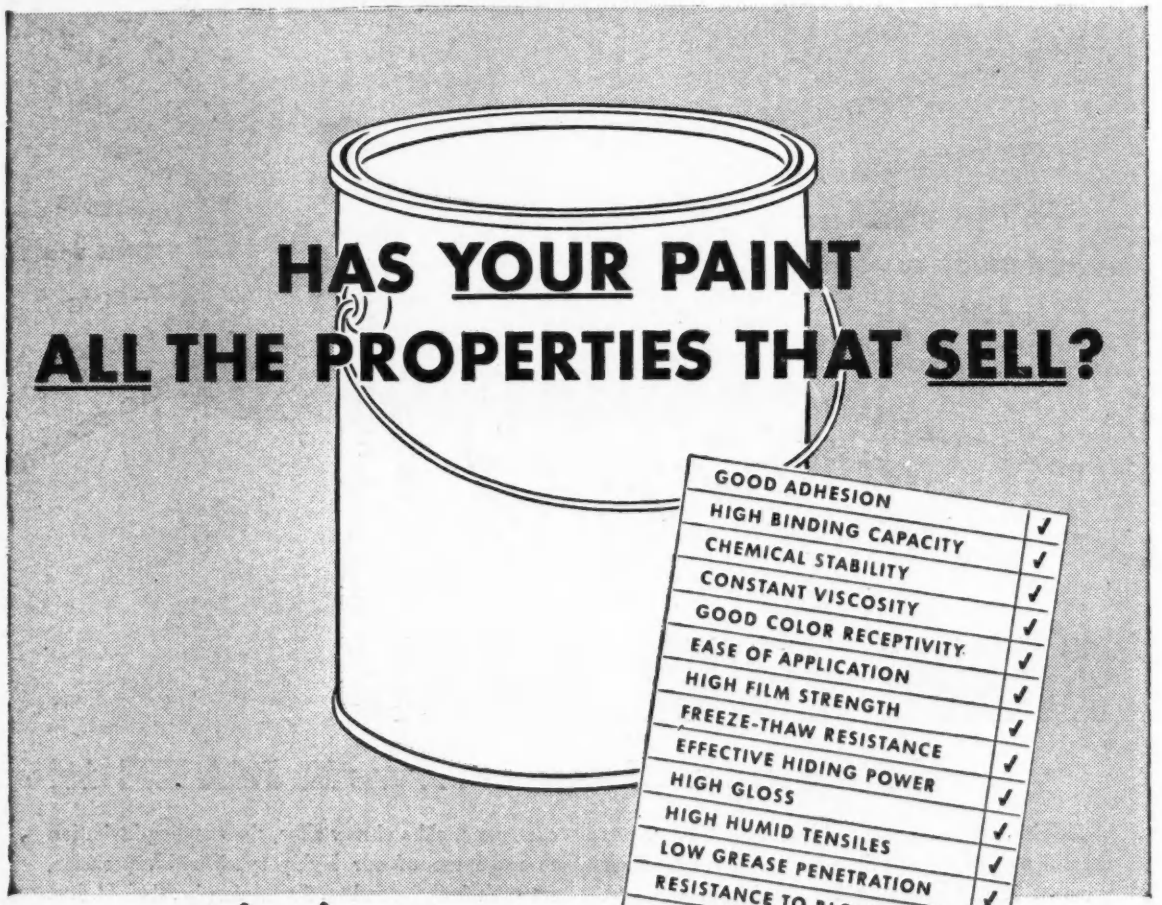
Naphtha, high actvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal .174 —
Portland, Ore. gal .18 • —
San Francisco gal .179 • —
Seattle, Wash. gal .18 • —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal .19 • —
group 3 gal .13875 —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tank-wagon, Boston gal .21½ —
Chicago gal .299 • —
Cleveland gal .24½ • —
Houston, Tex. gal .15½ • —
Newark gal .20½ • —
New York gal .20½ • —
Philadelphia gal .21½ • —
Pittsburgh gal .20 • —

Naphthalene, crude, com., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb .04¼ —
78°, tanks, same basis lb .05 • —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb .06½ Nom.
Naphthalene refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald, lb .12½ —
tanks, same basis lb .09¾ —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb .15½ —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis, lb .15¾ —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis, lb .18½ —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.00 • —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb .33 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb .35 • —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb 5.50 • —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 • —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb 1.00 • —
1-Naphthylamine-3-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid),
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib, dms lb 8.50 • —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb .30 • .33
20° cold test, dms lb .29 • .32
30° cold test, dms lb .28 • .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 • 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram .25 • —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram .30 • —
Tech., fib. dms gram .14 • —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb 425.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb 400.00 • —
Nerolin, cns. lb 2.55 • 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb 1.30 • —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb .68½ .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb .78¼ .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd lb .37 • .43
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb .72 • .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb .74 • —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb .32½ .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls lb .85 • —
Green, bbls. lb .84 • —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .28 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb .28½ .36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo dm., frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 • —
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 • —
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb 1.20 • —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb 1.05 • —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd kilo 6.00 • —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs lb .10¼ —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb 5.00 • —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs 5.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs 6.05 • 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs 6.25 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs 6.55 • 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs 6.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.05 • 7.85
42° Be., cybs., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs 7.25 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.55 • 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs 3.90 • —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs 4.90 • —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb .18½ —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works, lb .20 • —
8-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb .22½ —
8-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb .24 • .28
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb .99 • —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb 1.15 • —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis, lb 1.10 • —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb .49 • —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb .51 • —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb 1.35 • —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt. alld lb .445 • —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld, lb .36 • —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb .72 • —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .13 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .14 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb .11 • —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .64 • —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 13-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb .37½ —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb .33½ .40¼
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 18-20, cps. bbls., c.l., same basis, lb .39½ —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb .40½ .42¼
Ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb .43 • .46
Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb .43 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb .44 • .46
Spirit soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb .42 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb .43 • .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .16 • —
tanks, same basis lb .13 • —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb .26 • .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd. lb .23 • —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .25 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb .26½ —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .22½ —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald., N unit 1.20 • —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton 4.50 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton 3.10 • .50
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb .25 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd E lb .26½ —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld, lb .31 • —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb .94 • —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb .45 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .47 • —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb .23½ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .25 • —
tanks, same basis lb .21 • —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb .18½ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .20 • —
tanks, same basis lb .16 • —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb .45 • —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .16 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb .13 • —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, tanks, works lb .26½ —
c.l., t.l., dms., same basis lb .27½ —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb .28 • —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake, c.l., t.l., works lb .27½ —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb .28 • —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb 1.25 • —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .23 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb .19½ —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb 1.36 • —
West Indian, bgs lb 1.45 • —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns lb 9.50 -12.75
West Indian, cns lb 9.50 -12.75
Nux vomica, bls lb .20 • —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb .20 • .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb .43 • .63
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal .20 • —
Borger Tex. gal .15¾ —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb .43½ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb .45½ —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb .41 • —

Naugatuck LATEX



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Octyl alcohol, perfumers' grade, bots. lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms. 1¢c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .22 - .22½
tanks lb. .20½ - —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18½ - .21
tanks lb. .16 - —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .17¼ - .19¾
tanks lb. .14¾ - —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .14½ - .14¾
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .13 - .13½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. lb. .13 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms. spot, duty-paid gal. 2.40 - 2.60
Olivine, crude works ton.12.00 - —
20 mesh works ton.15.00 - —
100 mesh works ton.20.00 - —
Opium, USP cns oz.19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz.21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. oz.21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
California, cns., dms lb. .85 - .90
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .70 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Sweet, dist., cns., dms lb. .60 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .18 - .20
Sweet lb. .35 - .38

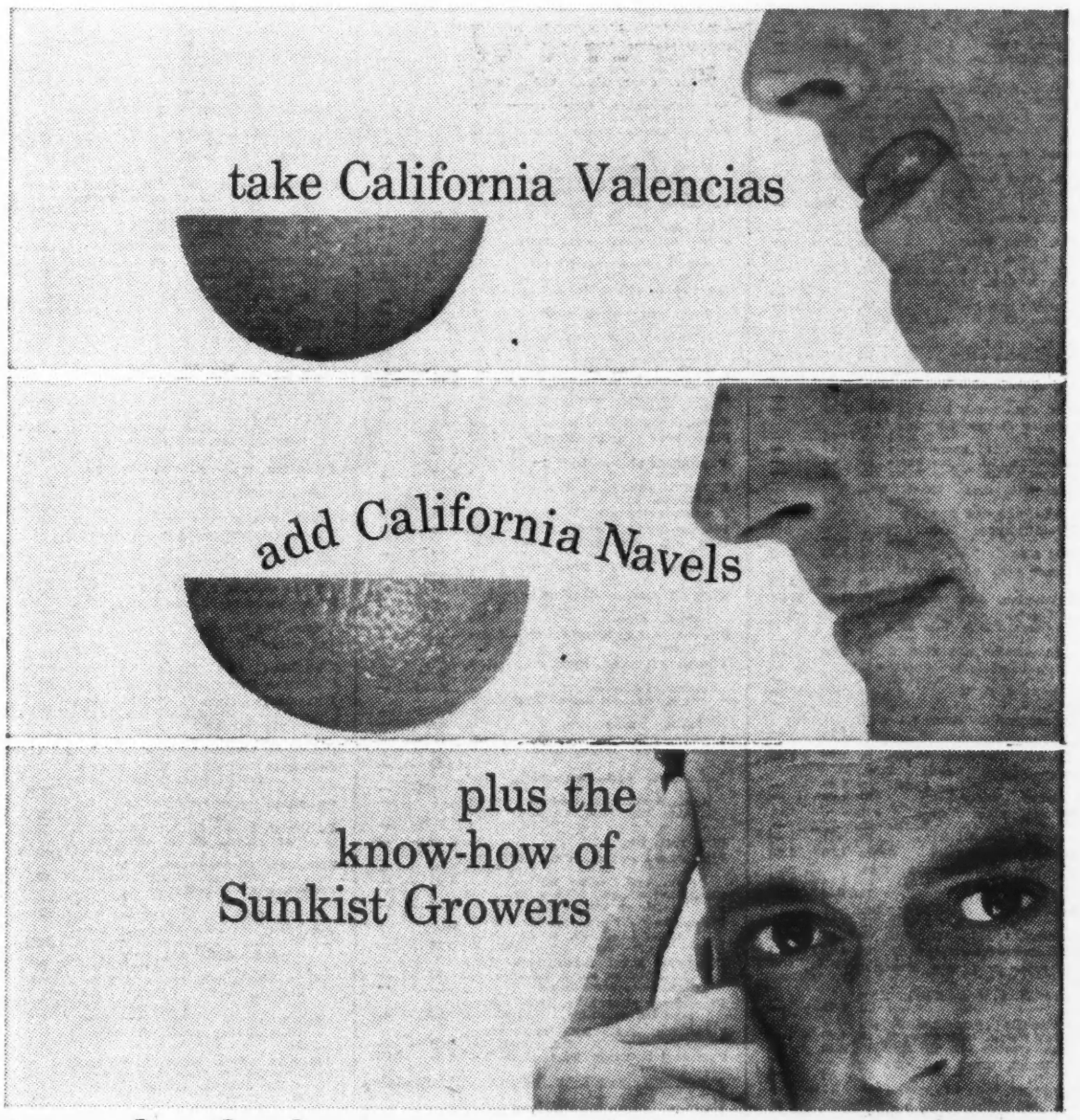
Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls. bxs. lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots., gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. lb. .76 - .77
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .82 - .83
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .18¼ - .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .19¼ - .19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld., lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works, lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. lb. .15½ - .16½
tanks lb. .1305 - —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. lb. .15¾ - .19¼
tanks lb. .13¾ - .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Papain, NF, powd. lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns. 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian bgs. lb. .34 - .35
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldenyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½ - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine)
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .50 - .55
mills ton.63.00 - —
Patchouli oil, imp., cns. lb. 4.80 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.58.50 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .13¼ .13¾
Refd., dms. lb. .19 - .19¼
tanks lb. .17 - —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.03 - 2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .027 - .028
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .027 - .028
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di-and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs. lb. .24¼ - —
black, Lampong, bgs lb. .24½ - —
Red, Funtuas, bgs lb. .30 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs lb. .30 - —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Sudanese, bgs lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs lb. .45 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP., bls lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 3.70 - 4.65
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 3.90 - 5.15
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾ - —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼ - —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.06 - —
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb. 2.45 - 3.20
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy. lb. .05875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. lb. .04875- —



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Ungerer & Company, Inc.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.
Inquiries from countries other than U.S. and Canada should be directed to Sunkist Growers, Products Sales Department.

Petrolatum, lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10625- .12
tanks, refy. lb. .06735- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11125- .125
tanks, refy. lb. .06875- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .095 - .10375
tanks, refy. lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., rrt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. same basis. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
non ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
30°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l. same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst. cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb. lots dlvd E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton. 5.16 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 55-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis. long-ton. 5.56 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.21 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.21 - —
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.21 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.27 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.

Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
Phosphorus, amorph., white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - .19
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- .18½
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, tanks, f.o.b., works lb. 1.50 - —
dms., t.l., same basis lb. 1.60 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Tech, bbls. lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 5.25 - —
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP. bots. vials. oz. 5.15 - —
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .68 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.48
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .173 - —
Pine oil, steam-dist., dms., ex whse. New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
Pinetar oil, NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South. lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.65 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.12 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. alld lb. .77 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more., frt. alld lb. .96 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd E. lb. 4.50 - 5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 76.00 - 80.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 15.60 - —
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49

Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .20½- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Potash, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms., ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 - 22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls dms lb. .20 - —
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
calcined, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran. 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
USP, gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .30½- .32½
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 22.90 - 24.10
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .30½- .33
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 23.20 - 24.40
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 18.00 - 19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 - 12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 - 13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 - —
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. ton. 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .25 - .33
USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).

Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 - 18.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .789 - .861
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .67½- .69½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b. works E lb. .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .1005- —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb. 24.30 - 27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 - 55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- —
Pumice, imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton. 60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton. 60.00 - 70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .48 - —
Powd., 1.3% pjyrethrins, bags, ton, works lb. .69 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 9.35 - 9.45
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 44.75 - 45.25
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.60 - 10.95
purif., 20%, dms., works lb. 10.60 - 10.95
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works, kilo. 175.00 - —
gram lots or more kilo. 175.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb. 3.17 - 3.28
Pyrogallol, NF 100 lb. dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips	lb.	.10	—
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots	kilo.	26.40	—
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)			
Quince seed, bgs.	lb.	1.15	1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns.	oz.	.74½	.77
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.34	Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns.	oz.	.27½	.29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns.	oz.	.289	.304
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns.	oz.	.27½	.29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.50¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.88	—
Powd. frt. alld. 100% basis	lb.	.98	—
Rapeseed oil, dms.	lb.	.15¼	.15½
tanks	lb.	.13¼	—
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works	lb.	1.00	—
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms	lb.	1.00	1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).			
Red oil (see Oleic acid)			

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)			
Reserpine, cryst., bots	gram.	1.25	—
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.77½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.78½	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	2.75	—
powd., dms., works	lb.	2.95	—
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms.	lb	2.50	—
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.14	.16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs	lb.	6.00	—
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs	lb.	6.60	—
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans	lb.	42.00	46.00
Synthetic	lb.	14.00	16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs.	lb.	.25	—
powd., bgs.	lb.	.35	—
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd.	kilo.	36.00	—
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd.	kilo.	130.00	—
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd.	kilo.	104.50	—
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	—
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).			
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).			
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).			
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots	oz.	72.00	—
Turkish, bots.	oz.	55.00	58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.97	1.20
tech., cns., dms.	lb.	.50	1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).			
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb.		.12	—
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb.		.12	—
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse	lb.	.03¾	—
bgs., ton lots same basis	lb.	.04¼	—
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.178	—
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.19	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.13875	—
Rue oil, bots.	lb.	2.75	3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots	kilo.	13.75	—
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots	kilo	14.00	—
fib. dms., 1 kilo	kilo.	14.50	—
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—

S

S acid, bbls., works	lb.	3.25	—
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.42	.44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.50	—
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	1.70	1.80
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.65	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	1.75	1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York	lb.	.1785	.1825
tanks, Atl. Coast	lb.	.1585	—
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins	lb.	25.00	—
Safrol, dms.	lb.	.70	—
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs.	lb.	.40	—
Greek, cns.	lb.	.16	—
Italian, cns.	lb.	.18	—
Sage oil, clary, bots.	lb.	25.00	32.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	3.60	4.00
Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.35	1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald	lb.	1.23	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25	—
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms	lb.	1.05	—
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.37¼	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.38½	—
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.39¼	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.43½	—
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more	lb.	.50½	—
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.53½	—
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more	lb.	.52½	—
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.55¼	—
powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more	lb.	.57½	—
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.60½	—
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.20	—
Powdered salol, 25c per lb. higher			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.		1.09	—
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		1.34	—
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton.	28.00	—
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)			
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs.	lb.	.63	.66
powd., fib. dms	lb.	.75	.76
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.03	—
Sandalwood oil, cns.	lb.	13.25	14.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	No stocks	
Sassafras oil, artif., dms.	lb.	.40	.78
Nat., dom., dms.	lb.	1.55	2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns.	lb.	4.50	5.25
Savory oil, cns.	lb.	4.78	—
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.85	—
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis.	lb.	.95	—
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots.	oz.	13.00	—
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.69¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71½	—
Purified, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.65¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67½	—
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.30½	—
fib. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.31	.32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd.	lb.	7.00	—
Senega root, bls.	lb.	2.25	2.50
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls.	lb.	.22	—
siftings	lb.	.12	—
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.22	—
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.13	—
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.14	—
pods, bls.	lb.	.28	—
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17	—
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	5.00	5.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms.	lb.	.38	.39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs.	lb.	.15¼	—
Lebanese, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.19	—
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.21½	—
nat., bgs.	lb.	.14	—
Salvadorian, nat., bgs.	lb.	.13	—
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.46	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.47	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.48	—
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.56	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.57	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.58	—
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.38	.39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.33	.37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.32	.34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.			
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.48	—
tanks, works	gal.	.25	—
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	.18¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	.17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	.16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	.17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse.	ton.	45.00	55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
bgs, l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	—
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	.30½
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.	Troy oz.	.91⅛	—
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots.	oz.	.84¼	—
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.93¼	—
bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.96¼	—
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots	oz.	.67¼	—
dm., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.67¾	—
bots., 250-500-oz. lots	oz.	.68¾	—
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.			
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.15	—
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.10	—
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns.	lb.	45.00	60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Powd., bls.	lb.	.35	.40
Whole, bls.	lb.	.20	.25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		1.90	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs.		3.00	4.77
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.60	—
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		1.85	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs.		3.95	4.72
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	—
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	5.20	—
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.90	—
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.90	3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	3.00	—
liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis.	100 lbs.	3.00	3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.80	—

CAUSTIC SODA HELPS MAKE A HIT OUT OF A MISS!

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Few persons realize the scope and influence of this one chemical, and the necessary part it plays in every facet of living. Columbia-Southern caustic soda is used in cosmetics, rayon, metals, wool, leather, paper, ink, plastics, paints, rubber, oil . . . well, you name it.

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Anhydrous Ammonia, Barium Chemicals, Benzene Hexachloride, Calcium Chloride, Calcium Hypochlorite (Pittchlor®, Pittabs®), Carbon Tetrachloride, Caustic Potash, Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Chlorinated Benzenes, Chloro-IPC, Chrome Chemicals, Hydrogen Peroxide, Muriatic Acid, Pacific Crystals, Perchlorethylene, Rubber Pigments (Calcene®, Hi-Sil®, Silene®), Soda Ash, Sodium Bicarbonate, Sodium Sulfate, Titanium Tetrachloride, Trichlorethylene

Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms. c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 10.00 - —
10-kilo dm., same basis kilo. 10.35 - —
5-kilo dm., same basis kilo. 10.75 - —
1-kilo bot., same basis kilo. 11.00 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb. higher.
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 33.00 - 40.00
Stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works lb. 15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb higher in 1,000-lb lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .09½- .10¼
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more works, lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .14¾- —
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP, XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Sodium citrate, USP powd prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots lb. .213 - —
Gran sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, 250-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Sodium diacetate, tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14¾- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb fib dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .84 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm lots, lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium tignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton. 102.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 - 11.25
Sodium metaborate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton. 210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.18 - 17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works, lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works, 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls., lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton. 45.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 41.50 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton. 45.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 41.50 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, nydrated, flake, bbls., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
bbls, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works, 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Sodium phosphate, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 - 10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.45 - 10.05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs dms. lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be., turbid, 1:29.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .725 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .648 - .707
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls. works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton. 54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt equald, lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst. bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0775- —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0815- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E, lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½- —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 - 13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - 10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs dlvd. E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .31 - —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F. b.r., 15°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .29 - —
324°-349°F, b.r., 16.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
322°-350°F, b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .29 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 17.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
365°-404°F, b.r., 19°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .32 - —
367°-421°F, b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-232°F, b.r., 38°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F, b.r., 25.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
221°-278°F, b.r., 34.8°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .20 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.6° C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
357°-403°F, b.r., 34°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .30 - —
358°-401°F, b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20-000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½- —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton. 59.00 - 59.50
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .09⅛- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, lb. .07⅛ Nom.
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1333- .1358
tanks lb. .1142- —
Clarified, dms. lb. .1292- .1312
tanks lb. .1092- —
Salad, dms. lb. .11⅜- .11⅝
tanks lb. .09⅜- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .18 - .20⅛
tanks lb. .15½- —
S. D., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 5.10 - 6.10
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45° dms lb. .1450- .1550
tanks lb. .1250- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1350- .1450
tanks lb. .1150- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .34
Spruce oil cns., dms. lb 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .817 - .839
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - 1.11
Stannous chloride, anhyd dms., works lb. 1.013 - 1.268
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., works lb. .87½- .88½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.067 - 1.087
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs lb. .16¾- .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16¼- .18¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18½- .21
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .15 - —
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .037 - .038
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .037 - .038
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. E lb. .92 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms. lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots. oz. 25.00 - 25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l. lb. .1453- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1653- —
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .1203- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy E. lb. .0935- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns. works lb. .60 - .65
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .65 - .75
Sulfabenzamide, dms. kilo. 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo. 9.00 - 10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.35 - 24.45
USP, powd., dms. kilo. 22.60 - 23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo. 24.80 - 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms. kilo. 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.50 - 24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo. 24.80 - 25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms kilo. 19.65 - 20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo. 18.75 - 19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 - 18.50
100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works, 100 lbs. 14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.25 - 17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms. kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo. 16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots. tins kilo. 15.45 - 16.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo. 16.55 - 17.60

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

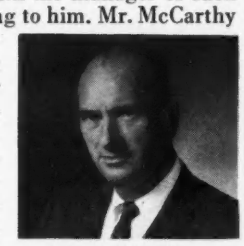
July ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1959

New Managerial Positions Created in U.S.I. Sales

W. E. JOHNSON

Warren E. Johnson, Vincent D. McCarthy and George H. Stanton have been named to fill three new sales management positions which have just been created by U.S.I.

Mr. Johnson, who is appointed Director of Chemical Sales, will have responsibility for Industrial Alcohol and Solvents, Heavy Chemicals, Sodium and Special Products Sales, with the manager of each product group reporting to him. Mr. McCarthy as Director of Plastics Sales, will have responsibility for management of polyethylene sales, as well as other plastic materials that the company might produce in the future. Mr. Stanton, who will assume the position of Director of Field Sales later in the year, will supervise the activities of regional sales offices. The three new appointees will report to Alden R. Ludlow, Jr., Vice President in Charge of Sales.



V. McCARTHY

G. H. STANTON

"We are confident these important changes will considerably strengthen our sales organization," Mr. Ludlow says, "and enable us to keep pace with our increasing business."

The new Director of Chemical Sales, Warren Johnson, has been Manager of Alcohol and Chemical Sales for U.S.I. Vincent McCarthy, Director of Plastics Sales, has been Manager of PETROTHENE® Polyethylene Sales. And George Stanton, Director of Field Sales, has been Manager of the U.S.I. Chicago Sales Division.

All-Titanium Centrifugal Pumps and Valves Are Now Being Produced

Centrifugal pumps and valves made of commercially pure titanium have been developed to meet the ever increasing need for more corrosion resistant equipment in the chemical industry. Made to order, pumps are available in sizes from 1″ x 1″ and capacities from ½ gpm. Valves are available in a size range of 1″ through 4″, and nonlubricated and nonsticking plug valves are also available in sizes of ¼″ through 3″.

This equipment, designed in titanium specifically for the highly corrosive environments found in chemical plants, is said to be very competitive pricewise with similar units fabricated from nickel-base alloys. The titanium used is a product of Mallory-Sharon Metals, owned one-third by U.S.I.

1958 Aerosol Survey Results Are In; Production of Nonfood Units Estimated at 20% Above 1957

Hair Sprays Still Sales Leader; Dental Cream, Pet Product Sales Large Enough for Separate Statistical Categories.

At the Chicago meeting of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Association this May, it was announced that an estimated 470 million nonfood aerosol units were produced in the U.S. in 1958, with an approximate value of $470 million. This is an increase of 20% over the 1957 estimate of 390 million units. Estimates are based on reports from 45% (95 out of 211) of the known aerosol fillers in the country, plus reports from container and valve makers. By comparison, CSMA estimated 320 million units in 1956, 240 million in 1955, and 185 million in 1954. Industry production has been climbing steadily over the eight years in which surveys have been made, and has been very rapid when compared to most other industries.

The actual number of units reported for 1958 was 341,383,496. For the third consecutive year, hair sprays were in undisputed first place, accounting for 27% of the total units reported. Although only 92.6 million hair spray units show up on the survey, CSMA believes that over 100 million were actually produced. Room deodorants were reported at 49.8 million units, which indicates a continued growth. The 1957 reported figure was 42 million. CSMA believes that insect sprays, room deodorants, coatings and shaving lather were all actually produced in excess of 60 million units last year, although the reported figures are considerably lower.

Two New Statistical Categories

Dental cream, treated for the first time as a separate category, showed 12.9 million

MORE

NONFOOD AEROSOLS REPORTED IN 1958 COMPARED TO 1957

(figures in millions of units)

Product	1958	1957
Hair Sprays	92.6	94.4
Room Deodorants	49.8	42.0
Shaving Lathers	45.3	50.9
Insect Sprays	42.3	41.5
Coatings	30.1	36.5
Colognes & Perfumes	13.6	17.9
Dental Creams	12.9	*
Household Products Other Than Room Deodorants	25.9	28.1
Personal Products Other Than Hair Sprays, Shaves, Dental Creams, Colognes & Perfumes	14.5	12.4
Miscellaneous	14.4	15.6
TOTALS	341.4	339.3

*not reported separately in 1957

Researchers Uncover More Uses of Methionine in Body

Recent work with radioisotopes by the Biology and Medicinal Division of the Argonne National Laboratory has revealed that methionine in the body, when converted to adenosylmethionine, can participate in epinephrine synthesis; react with niacin; enter the brain; and help form spermine, ergosterol and histamine.

New Ultraviolet Absorber Developed for Polyethylene

A new compound now in the process development stage has recently been made available to polyethylene manufacturers for evaluation as an ultraviolet absorber. The material — 2,2′-dihydroxy-2-n-octoxybenzophenone — is compatible with polyethylene because of the long n-octyl chain, and it is said to absorb strongly in the 300-375 millimicron UV range.

In field tests made by the producer with 10-mil polyethylene film, it was found that incorporation of 0.171% by weight of the absorber was adequate to retain 85% elongation after two months' use in an area of strong sunlight.

Currently, carbon black is the only effective UV absorber compatible with polyethylene and used to protect the plastic in outdoor service. The new compound is a pale yellow powder and, if proven successful in practical application, will permit the outdoor use of clear and colored polyethylene goods.

New System Developed For Extruding Metallic Sodium in Wire Form

For many reactions, where small amounts of sodium in wire form are required, there has long been a need for equipment capable of producing wire from the standard one-pound cylindrical sodium brick, with minimum loss and effort.

MORE

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July ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1959

CONTINUED

Aerosols

units. Again, the reported figure is believed to be substantially less than the number of units actually produced. Veterinarian and Pet Products, the other new category on the questionnaire, showed a reported figure of 3 million units. Serious consideration was given by the CSMA committee to the inclusion of food products in the 1958 survey. However, after careful weighing of the various factors involved, it was decided to postpone inclusion until 1959.

U.S.I. Products Used in Aerosols

Two U.S.I. products, ethyl alcohol and polyethylene, have played an important role in the steady growth of the aerosol industry. Anhydrous ethyl alcohol is virtually a universal ingredient in hair sprays, room deodorants, perfumes and colognes, and is widely used in other personal products and in pharmaceuticals now sold in aerosol form. Polyethylene is an important component in packaging, being used for dip tubes and valve parts. U.S.I. provides nationwide distribution of these products, and technical assistance on their use.

Aerosol industry leaders predict a continued rise in the sales curve. One of the largest makers of containers forecast recently that total production of aerosols should reach 555 million units this year.

Ethyl Alcohol Permits Two-Color Dyeing Effects On Cotton-Acetate Fabrics

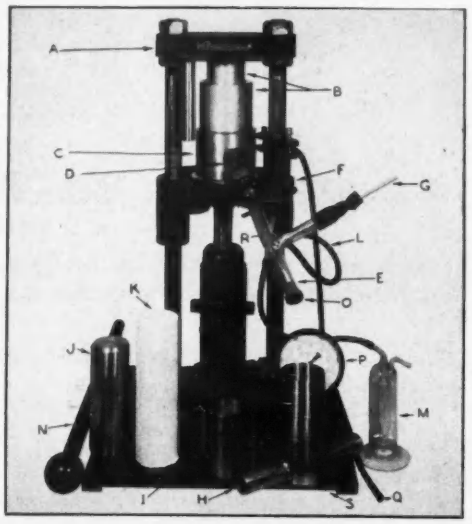
It is reported that in the vat dyeing of cotton-acetate fabrics, ethyl alcohol has been employed to achieve two-color effects by differential swelling of fibers. The fabric is treated at 40°C in a weak alkaline solution containing vat color and 70% ethanol in equal parts.

The acetate fibers are said to take the dye strongly, while the cotton fibers remain practically undyed. Cross-dyed effects can be achieved by dyeing the cotton in a subsequent bath without ethanol. The ethyl alcohol acts by swelling the acetate fibers and depressing any swelling of cotton.

CONTINUED

Sodium Wire

Researchers at the U.S.I. laboratories in Cincinnati have recently developed such a system, which is described completely in a technical data sheet now available. A photograph of the system, with descriptive legend, appears below. Any laboratory press capable of delivering 10-15,000 psi is suitable.



System for extruding sodium wire: (A) press; (B) body & plunger, 2¼" mold; (C) die assembly; (D) die plate holder & adapter; (E) adapter for cutting sodium wire; (F) clamp; (G) sodium wire cutter; (H) cutter for cleaning oxide layer from feed stock; (I) & (J) bar & knockout rod for pushing plunger from mold body; (K) sodium feed stock; (L) tube for inert gas blanket; (M) bubbler indicating inert gas flow; (N) press oil-pump handle; (O) stopper (when tube not in use); (P) pressure gauge; (Q) inert gas inlet tube; (R) sodium wire.

Sodium wire extruded in this equipment can be used, as an example, for a standard Bouveault-Blanc reduction of diethyl sebacate to decamethylene glycol. In this reaction, carried out with sodium in a considerable excess of absolute ethanol at 85-95°C, the sodium must be added slowly because of its great reactivity with ethanol at the temperatures required. The extruded wire form is ideal for the purpose. Procedure for this reduction is described in detail in the U.S.I. technical data sheet entitled: "Laboratory Production and Use of Sodium Wire," which is obtainable upon request.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

Industrial glycols are treated comprehensively in new 80-page booklet now available. Use as antifreezes, coupling agents, humectants, liquid coolants, resin intermediates, solvents described. Properties, handling included. **No. 1490**

A gas chromatography abstracting service has been formed to keep subscribers up-to-date on current developments. Foreign and U.S. journals are searched and technical papers reviewed. Abstracts are submitted on punched cards. **No. 1491**

N-ethyl- and N-methylmorpholine are now being offered as stabilizers for chlorinated hydrocarbons, catalysts for urethane foams, and to prepare corrosion inhibitors, waxes, all emulsifiers and drugs. **No. 1492**

Newly revised chemical elements wall chart now being sold includes newly adopted symbols such as Ar for argon, Es for einsteinium; technical uses of many elements; latest values for atomic weights and other numerical constants. **No. 1493**

Vitamin B_6 is subject of new 40-page brochure. This condensed, up-to-date report gives nutritional and clinical data, plus a review of the chronology, chemistry, pharmacy and occurrence in nature of the vitamin. **No. 1494**

To study animal behavior in response to stimuli, complete range of automatically-recording test equipment is now on market. Permits evaluating effects of psychotropic agents, tranquilizers, sedatives, stimulants, euphoriants. **No. 1495**

New creams said to protect against virtually any skin irritant commonly encountered in industry have been developed. Contain hexachlorophene for bacteriological, anti-fungus effects. Emollient prevents drying, cracking. **No. 1496**

New first aid aerosol spray is claimed to combine antiseptic, germicide, surface anesthetic, surgical dressing and fungicide, all in the one product. **No. 1497**

Synthetic bergamot oil, believed to be first essential oil ever produced entirely and successfully by chemical means, has been announced. Said to have advantages of low and consistent cost, dependable supply, uniformity, freedom from impurities, improved stability. **No. 1498**

New filter paper now being offered is thin plastic (cellulose ester) with millions of tiny pores. Resistant to heat, chemicals; biologically inert. Said to permit large-scale microfiltration to previously unobtainable standards of cleanliness. **No. 1499**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

Alcohols: Ethyl (pure and all specially denatured formulas); Anhydrous and Regular Proprietary Denatured Alcohol Solvents SOLOX®, FILMEX®, ANSOL® M, ANSOL PR.

Organic Solvents and Intermediates: Normal Butyl Alcohol, Amyl Alcohol, Fusel Oil, Ethyl Acetate, Normal Butyl Acetate, Diethyl Carbonate, DIATOL®, Diethyl Oxalate, Ethyl Ether, Acetone, Acetoacetanilide, Acetoacet-Ortho-Chloranilide, Acetoacet-Ortho-Toluidide, Ethyl Acetoacetate, Ethyl Benzoylacetate, Ethyl Chloroformate, Ethylene, Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate, Sodium Ethylate, Urethan U.S.P. (Ethyl Carbamate), Riboflavin U.S.P.

Pharmaceutical Products: DL-Methionine, N-Acetyl-DL-Methionine, Urethan USP, Intermediates.

Heavy Chemicals: Anhydrous Ammonia, Ammonium Nitrate, Nitric Acid, Nitrogen Fertilizer Solutions, Phosphatic Fertilizer Solution, Sulfuric Acid, Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Metallic Sodium, Sodium Peroxide.

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Division of National Distillers and Chemical Corporation
99 Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

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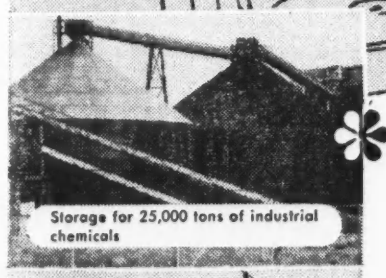
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
NF X, microcrystals, dms. kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
Sulfur, comi., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton 23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton 25.00 - —
US and Canada f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton 25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton 24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, comi., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., comi., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb cyls. dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
93%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works ton. 23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works ton. 23.93 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b., vessel unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .93 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.05

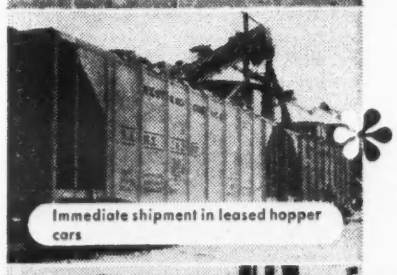
T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works frt. equald, lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 31.00 - 36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works, ton. 31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton. 38.00 - —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton. 80.00 - —
ord., Calif., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - 39.50
Talc, dom., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 1940 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 20.00 - 35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .09½- .12½
tanks, works lb. .07 - .10
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½ Nom.
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, lb. .06¾- .06⅞
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .830 - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06⅛- —
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¾- —
special tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¼- —
sulfonated 25% bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .08⅞
50% bbls., l.c.l lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms lb. .14¼- .16¾
tanks lb. .11¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15¾- .18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. lb. 3.10 - 4.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk, unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.98 - 1.99
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .53½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tar acid oil, 30-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .73
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .81½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .32 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works, lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.33 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF red, cns., dms lb 2.00 2.25
USP, white, cns. lb 2.20 2.60
Tech., white, cns. lb .40 1.35
Thymol, fib dms. lb 2.60 3.90
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. lb. 7.30 —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (straits) lb. 1.03 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).

West End "fills the order"...

TO PLANT 9/11 2:35 P M
HAZCO URGENTLY NEEDS EXTRA
HOPPER CAR SALT CAKE SHIP-
PED TODAY. ADVISE. END.
TO OFFICE
CAN DO. WILL PULL CAR FROM
STORAGE SPUR AND SHIP TODAY.
CAR NO. NAHX 31121.


Storage for 25,000 tons of industrial chemicals


Immediate shipment in leased hopper cars

Vast natural source of raw material

Meeting service requirements to the letter and producing superior salt cake of consistent chemical analysis are the essentials to which the West End organization is uniquely geared. A system of rapid communications linking our sales office in Oakland with our production, technical and shipping departments at the desert plant site permits each department head to have a complete understanding of the customer's individual requirements and to make firm commitments or provide the desired information promptly.

WEST END SALT CAKE

WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 1956 WEBSTER, OAKLAND 12, CALIF. • PLANT, WESTEND, CALIF.

DIVISION OF Stauffer STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

Titanium Dioxide—Zinc Oxide Pigment

Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb .26½ - —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville Fla ton.180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N Y ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis ton.215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
Titanium dioxide, rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .27½ — —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .28½ — —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅝ — —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅝ — —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 50% Ti O2, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb. .14⅜ — —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14⅞ — —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb 8.10 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .26 — —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .27½ - .29
tanks, works lb .20 — —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb .78 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, concs., pure basis, bots kilo.67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, concs., pure basis, bots kilo.122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo.109.00 - —
kilo.99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo.22.50 - 24.00
33⅓% dry, powd., bots. kilo.30.00 - 31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.55 — —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.50 — —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 — —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 3.10 3.60
Toluene coaltar indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd E of Rockies gal. .25 — —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .25 .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb 1.10 — —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.25 1.30
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 — —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works, cb .22 — —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works lb .28 — —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.60 - 3.75
No. 2, cs lb. 3.40 - 3.60
No. 3, cs lb. 3.15 - 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .905 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .935 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret, dms., c.l., frt alld E of Denver, lb. 42½ - —
non-ret, dms., l.c.l., frt. allid, E. of Denver lb. 43½ - —
tanks, frt. allid E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .52½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb .67½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis lb 65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. lb 2.00 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. allid E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. allid E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. allid E. lb. 13¼ - —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .13¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼ - —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .11¼ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
cns., l.c.l., frt allid lb .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys works, frt adjusted, lb 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 — —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 — —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32¼ - —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E, lb. .24½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. allid lb. .25½ - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. allid. lb. .26½ - —
tanks, frt. allid lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E, lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½ - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret dms. c.l., frt allid E. of Denver lb. .48¼ - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., frt allid. E of Denver lb. .47¼ - —
tanks, frt allid E of Denver lb. .43¾ - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .22½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .51½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis lb. .35½ - —
tanks, works, frt equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trimethylol propane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd, E, lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd, E. lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .43½ - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt allid, E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. allid, E lb. .22½ - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. allid, E lb. .18½ - —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. allid, E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works, lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .24⅞ - —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .25⅛ - 25⅜
tanks, New York lb. .23⅜ - .23½
tanks, domestic mills lb. .22¾ - —
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine, oil, NF, cns. dms. lb. .28 .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald. lb. .26 .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd, E of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½ - .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½ - .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾ - .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N Y lb. .08¼ - —
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Turkey type, bgs., works lb. .08½ - .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E, ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd, E ton.103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt equal ton.120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 - 27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½ .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb.13.00 - 13.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb.11.25 - 11.75
whole, tins lb.12.00 - 12.50
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0475 - —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575 - —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625 - —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675 - —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb.12.00 - 14.50
Vetiver oil, Haitian, cns lb.11.50 - 13.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd, E of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.35 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½ - —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼ - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 — —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.

Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½ - —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼ - —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B12, cryst., USP, 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram.139.00 - —
1% vitamin B12 USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots, 1-5 kilo dms. gram. 1.65 - —
0.1% cyanocobalamin in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms., frt. allid gram. 1.65 - —
Vitamin B12, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B12 activity, gram.128.00 - —
0.1 percent trituration of cryst. B12 with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.160.00 - —
Vitamin B12, 1% cobalamin concentrate NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., frt. allid gram. 1.33 - —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms., frt. allid gram. 1.33 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms. gal.12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .16 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .16 - .20
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns. lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works, ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs. lb. 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.00

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works: Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .28½ - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½ - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works: Bayonne, N. J. gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .28½ - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .29 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .28½ - —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.05 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.15 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. allid. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. allid. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd lb. .18 - —

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots. lb. 7.00 -22.00
extra, bots. lb.28.00 -33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins, oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. .343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb. .29¾ - —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .23 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs. same basis lb. .25 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran. dms lb. .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Tech. soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.15 - —
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs.11.20 - —
Zinc chloride, tech., gran., fib. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .1460 - —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. allid lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. allid. lb. .23½ - —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York, lb. .11¼ - —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. allid lb. .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. allid lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. allid lb. .14½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .15½ - —

Zinc oxide pigment, American process, leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15⅝- —
leaded, 50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15⅞- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16⅜- —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¾- —
USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18¼- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.18¾- —
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.19¼- —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.45 - .46
NF, powd., dms	lb.	.48 - .49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.36¼- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41 - —
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.		
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).		
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25 - —
bbls, c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldenyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26 - —
normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works,	lb.	.04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½- —
milled, bgs, c.l., works	lb.	.04½- —
	lb.	.04⅝- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅞- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.		
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works	lb.	.33 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works	lb.	14.00 -15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 - —
Zirconium oxide, electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60 - —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55 - .63
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62 - .83
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½- —

Linseed Oil Men

—*Continued from page 7*

from linseed oil. The product is prepared from a highly-bodied linseed oil, dispersed in an aqueous vehicle.

Mr. Morris reports that panels exposed for three years at a 45 degree angle, in a midwestern location, "have shown weathering characteristics superior to any of the conventional exterior latex paints available."

Based on the experimentation to date, this formulation is said to possess the following advantages over presently known exterior latex paints: (1) improved durability; (2) fast setting; (3) early re-coatability; (4) low odor; (5) fast application; (6) high degree of holdout, requiring no primer; (7) higher alkali resistance; (8) paints over damp or wet surfaces; (9) lower cost than present-day latex formulations; (10) can be blended with latex for different effects.

Areas for Research

Unknown factors which require further investigation are: (1) tint retention; (2) general durability at different locations and under normal exposure conditions; (3) mildew resistance; (4) repaint performance over chalky surfaces; (5) hiding power over nails and unprimed metals (ordinary latex paints do not perform well in this area); (6) performance over asphalt.

Mr. Morris says that further work must be done to improve flow and wet edge, and to overcome the tendency of the film to yellow in the early months after application. This yellowing bleaches out in a few months, but tends to be somewhat unsightly at the beginning.

Speaking of this and efforts underway in other directions to make linseed oil more appealing to buyers, Mr. Morris says:

"This research program has already produced worthwhile results, and holds forth promise of dramatic accomplishment in the future."

Polyethylene Resins Stabilizer Is Being Marketed by Ferro

Ferro Chemical Division of Ferro Corporation, Bedford, Ohio, has developed a moderately-priced light stablizer for polyethylene resins.

Commercially available under the name of "Ferro AM 101," the stabilizer is said by the firm to extend from two to more than five times the life of sunlight-exposed polyethylene products. According to the manufacturer, the cost of "Ferro AM 101" may be as low as one-half that of the conventional ultra-violet light absorbers.

Ferro also points out that the new material is highly effective in the stablization of isotactic polyolefins, polypropylene in particular.

Pesticide Hopes

—*Continued from page 7*

with unusual ability to be moved or translocated throughout the plant.

Another systemic form of MOPA, called mandelic acid, was found to have no growth-modifying effect. And, although mandelic acid cannot be exuded from roots, this indicates to scientists that the characteristic of a compound to be translocated can be independent of any property it may have to modify plant growth. Thus, it may be possible to develop systemic chemicals of many different kinds to serve a variety of purposes, USDA hopes.

Chemical Specialty Maker

—*Continued from page 5*

stamps as premiums, and so forth, 'does not imply any official endorsement or sponsorshipp by the US Treasury,' in the eyes of millions of shoppers, the fact that one product has a coupon affixed to it, saying that it can be exchanged for a US savings stamp, and another competing product does not have the stamp, can mean only that the government is at least favorably disposed to the former product.

"This image of government approval, even though lacking basis in fact, will be particularly unfortunate if coupons, exchangeable for US savings stamps, are attached to products that are harmful, injurious, or have unpleasant connotations.

"At best, the prestige of savings stamps can hardly be enhanced by being associated in the public mind with a particular brand of toilet bowl cleanser."

Import Duty Reduction Seen Through Reclassification

A reclassification of a product known as "Cab-O-Sil" consisting of colloidal sized particles of 98.4 percent silica and 1.6 percent water, which will have the effect of sharply reducing import duties, was proposed in a notice published last week by the Bureau of Customs.

It has been the existing practice to classify such product as sand containing 93 percent or more of silica and not over 0.6 percent of oxide of iron and suitable for use in the manufacture of glass under paragraph 207, of the 1930 tariff law dutiable at the reduced rate of 50 cents per ton.

Tho proposal under consideration by the bureau is to classify the product as an acid anhydride, not specially provided for, under paragraph 1 of the tariff act and dutiable at the reduced rate of 12½ percent advalorem.

CSC Names Lukens

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has named Arthur L. Lukens, jr., to the position of manager of licensing and patents.

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CERIUM	SAMARIUM	TERBIUM	ERBIUM	LUTETIUM

HIGH PURITY RARE EARTH METALS

YTTRIUM	CERIUM	NEODYMIUM	EUROPIUM	TERBIUM	HOLMIUM
LANTHANUM	PRASEODYMIUM	SAMARIUM	GADOLINIUM	DYSPROSIUM	ERBIUM
	THULIUM	YTTERBIUM	LUTETIUM	THORIUM	

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Caribbeans Need Help

May 4, among the articles on this page was one with the heading, "Concern for the Caribbeans." The need for such an attitude on the part of the United States has been seriously stressed by subsequent events in that region.

July 4, US officials were reported increasingly concerned and somewhat disturbed over the fact that there had recently been seven more or less damaging invasions of Caribbean countries, and the Organization of American States was studying the situation seriously and contemplating the sending of a group of investigators to Cuba in response to a complaint by the Dominican Republic, which had been the object of at least two of the invasions.

Cuba is having much internal trouble because of increasing dissatisfaction with the economic policies, programs, and practices of Premier Castro, all of which are alleged to be far more communistic than democratic in nature, objectives, and potentialities; as are also his political attitudes toward other Latin-American governments.

The Caribbean situations apparently are steadily becoming worse with the passing of time. Knowledgeable commenters attribute that to the activities of communistic factions The situations are having disturbing effects in other Latin countries in both Central and South America. The job which that presents—it is one that demands serious attention—is too big for the Organization of American States without special assistance from the United States. Because the Soviets are pressuring the situations and have already taken certain advantages of them in moves to undermine the shakier governments, the prompt providing of that assistance is imperatively necessary.

The Department of State and the Department of Defense—it is to be hoped that they have fully studied and adequately understood the findings of the conference of US ambassadors to the Caribbeans, held more than three months ago, not forgetting the Monroe Doctrine—should get busy with policies and plans to meet the needs of all Latin-American countries with reference to the protection of their democratic existence against the plainly expectable communistic inroads.

Farm to Factory

Those who have in any way participated in the endeavors and the achievements in the many areas of farm chemurgy will find much to be pleased with in the announcement on page 4 last week of the progress of Department of Agriculture research in the development of useful industrial applications of wheat and two vegetable oils. Others also will manifest interest in the reported operation. Some will be motivated by thoughts on what the wheat finding will have to do with reference to the big, costly problem of surplus crops. Others will take off with surmising on what those who are concerning themselves with today's trends in socialization, nationalization or federalization will think about, perhaps declaim about, the increasing functioning of federal agencies in a multitude of areas or research.

The answer to each of those problems lies in the minds and hands of private enterprise. To what extent can and will private producers and users of pastes take up the government's finding on wheat? What acceptance by private enterprise will the finding on oil films get? One thing will contribute most to the answerings: Will it pay? That has two facets: (1) investment in facilities; (2) profit on products. Economic attitudes being what they are, it can reasonably be expected that there will be more than a few takers of the chances.

The matter of government's role in research is a more complex one. It has been puzzling economic experts for a long time, and over an almost limitless expanse. Whether it is good or bad, politically, socially or commercially depends on a number of things, some of them facts and some of them fancies.

Two Economic Outlooks

Business is good these days. What it will be by the end of the "dog days" appears to depend upon the point of view. Not all who engage in the popular pastime of forecasting have even the slight thought, voiced in the report of the purchasers group on page 3 last week, that there may be a summer slackening. Some of the big shots are forecasting at least a steady gait during the third quarter and a big spurt thereafter.

But, there is another side to the picture. There is a widespread belief that employment will not get any closer than it is now to keeping pace with the progress of business. Out of the Department of Labor has come an informal announcement that the number of factory jobs may never again be as many as there were in the peak-times two years ago.

Organized labor, quite naturally, is taking a very quizzical interest in that outlook, and it is laying plans to combat the potentialities predicted for mechanical progress all the way up to automation, including such things as the atomic mining and retorting of oil-shale referred to on page 7 last week and the much-discussed projects having to do with putting atomic energy to work at coal-mining and hooking that up with gasification of coal deposits in situ.

What is going to be done to keep the demand for manual labor up to the supply thereof as that increases with the population? In labor circles there is increasing popularity for the method applied in connection with the legally enforced re-employment of oilers whose services had been dispensed with by tugboat operators as unnecessary since the installation of diesel engines.

Will similar procedure be applied in the case of shale-miners, coal-miners, and others who are "automationed" or "atomicationed" out of their jobs?

25 YEARS AGO IN Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

(ISSUE OF JULY 9, 1934)

Queries OPD in its lead editorial: What is the profit system? The commentary deals with government regulations on selling below cost. Concludes the OPD editorial writer: The public at large deserves to be treated better than it is when it must pay far too much for most things in order that it, or some favored portion of it, may get other things for too little. Selling below cost, as a system, is on a par with dealing from the bottom of the deck.

The first name in the OPD obituary column this week was that of Marie Curie. The report read in part: Mme. Marie Curie, who in cooperation with her husband discovered radium and contributed immeasurably to the development of its practical application, died July 4 in a sanitarium near Sallanches, France. Her death was caused by pernicious anemia, attributed in part to her exposure to radiations. She was sixty-seven years old.

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., reports that its sales for the first half of 1934 *are* 30 *percent in excess of those in the corresponding period last year.*

Two more steps away from rigid price-fixing were taken this week by President Roosevelt and Administrator Hugh S. Johnson. One permits cutting as much as 15 percent under prices filed under an open price system on bids for government purchases; the other invites uncodified service industries to enter agreements on hours and wages.

50 YEARS AGO

(ISSUE OF JULY 12, 1909)

The American whaling industry has, during the past six months, experienced a very prosperous period. The total import of sperm oil from January 1 to date at New Bedford amounts to 5,600 barrels against 4,050 barrels during the same period of last year.

The Round Bottom Oil & Gas Company has filed articles of incorporation at Morgantown, W. Va., with a capital of $5,000.

J. K. Lilly, president of Eli Lilly & Co., is spending the first two weeks of July at his summer home, Wawasee, Ind., and James E. Lilly, vice-president of the company, has returned to his desk after a few weeks' visit with relatives in Harrodsburg, Ky.

A new feature of the glass industry is attracting considerable attention at Salem, N. J. At the Gayner Glass Works several coffins of glass have just been turned out according to the ideas of a Texan, who is the inventor. They are made in one piece with the end open and are designed particularly for cases of death from contagious diseases.

According to the annual report of the Merchants' Exchange, the output of drugs and kindred lines, including proprietary goods, druggists' sundries, and chemicals, was evaluated at $19 *million; paint, oils and white lead at* $12 *million, and soap and candles at* $9 *million.*

75 YEARS AGO

(ISSUE OF JULY 16, 1884)

The cholera has had little fears for New York merchants, for it is not believed it can reach here so as to be an epidemic until cool weather, and experience shows that it is largely under control with good sanitary measures and an ample supply of water.

Messrs. Dodge & Olcott, of 86 William street, New York, have on exhibition in a glass bottle at their place of business what is claimed to be the largest vanilla bean ever known. Its length is 11¾ inches.

Washington Talks It Over

A Time of Golden Opportunity Is Coming Along for the Chemical Industry to Tell the Government All About the Troubles It Has Been Having in Selling Its Products Abroad.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

The chemical industry has a golden opportunity coming along to let the government know of the troubles it runs into in trying to sell its products abroad.

The opportunity will come before our negotiators sit down later this year with their counterparts from other members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to talk over prospective new concessions in world tariffs.

Government officials are letting it be known that they are anxious for "leads" from industry as to where the rough spots are in the foreign trade picture that hinders, if not completely halts, the entry of an American chemical or allied product into a particular foreign market.

Trade obstacles are not just tariffs or import duties imposed by the importing nation, as every exporter well knows. These more often than not can be overcome. The real obstacles are the less publicized and less understood administrative actions or rules which, in many cases, cannot be met under any circumstances. Some examples are:

Quota restrictions of a "temporary" nature that seem to continue on and on, qualified standards and specifications that have the effect of barring products from one source in favor of another, special packaging and labeling requirements that impose an unnecessary burden on shippers, and patent policies that do not always give the foreign product fair treatment.

No specific date has yet been set for the negotiators to start trading concessions for the next round of GATT trade agreements but preliminary work is well under way. The agencies concerned with the agreements have started work on the lists of products on which the US plans to offer tariff concessions. As usual, these lists will be made public and become the basis of public hearings before the Committee for Reciprocity Information before the negotiations actually begin.

The upcoming trade negotiations are being highly publicized by the liberal trade groups in the country and are thought likely to become the largest bargaining sessions ever staged since GATT began in 1947. They are urging the government to draw up the largest list possible for tariff negotiation so that US negotiators have as much bargaining power as possible.

The talk is that the US is likely to offer other GATT negotiators cuts averaging around 20 percent in our tariffs on chemical items coming into the country.

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Heavy Chemicals

One instance of price action added interest to an otherwise static market. Sodium thiosulfate, anhydrous, was trimmed 45 cents per hundred pounds, and pentahydrate 30 cents by the major factor in that field. Concerning price reductions, consumers were reminded last week that hydrogen cyanide is now available in tankcars at 14 cents per pound, reflecting the 2 cents trimming made on July 1 for the purpose of broadening the material's market. Tin fluctuated a bit last week, but other nonferrous metals held unchanged.

To chemicals, as well as to the other parts of the nation's economy, the summer doldrums seem to be coming a little late this year. At least two good explanations of this have been advanced. One is simply the inertia of this year's remarkable business recovery, which has tended to extend the spring producing period. Strikes threatening steel, aluminum and other basic industries comprise the other. For most strikes these days are settled by way of a wage increase sooner or later, and consumers naturally stock up as much as possible on the material in question to hedge against the inevitable price increase. Moreover, they need inventory to keep them going during the strike and feel that it's better to have too much than too little, trade sources point out.

Similarly, the price increase in borax and boric, which went into effect July 1, on schedule, was preceded by a good deal of buying in excess of actual needs, since the trade was amply forewarned. Observers would not be surprised to see demand retreating for a while as consumers took care of needs out of their own warehouses.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended July 4 at 70.5 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 95.8 percent for the previous week, and 49.2 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., 45c. per 100 lbs.
Pentahydrate, 30c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 10, 1958
107.35	107.35	107.33	104.42

For Current Prices see page 9

Acids

Boric—Consumers who stocked up before the July 1 price advance will probably be coasting on inventory for a while, trade sources said. Crystalline material was raised $3.50 per ton to $163.50 in carlots and granular by that amount to $112 in carlots and $106 in bulk. Smaller brackets were raised similarly.

Hydrofluoric—With only about six or seven percent of this acid going into steel pickling, a strike in that quarter would have little immediate effect on the market, observers noted last week, as the possibility of such a strike continued to strengthen. But a chain-reaction effect would be felt if the mills were closed down for more than a couple of weeks, it was said.

Nitric—Fertilizer makers have reduced their own output of this material, but industrial suppliers are still highly active. The latter have their stocks in fairly good balance and no price changes are on the books.

Sulfuric — Even though fertilizer demand is nearly dried up, all output of this acid is moving to consumers, making for good balance of supply and demand.

The American Iron and Steel Institute has reported steel output at 2,215,000 tons, or only 78.2 percent of capacity, for the week ended June 29. The sharp decline was explained by numerous wildcat strikes and preparations by some mills for closing down prior to the decision to call a two-weeks truce. Output for the week just ending was expected by the institute to hit 2,357,000 tons, or 83.2 percent of capacity, reflecting the more normal producing conditions.

Bases and Salts

Borax—Demand has naturally eased off a bit since buyers were given ample notice of the July 1 price changes and stocked up accordingly. On that date anhydrous was raised $4.50 per ton to $92 in carlots and $83 in bulk, and granular by $2.50 for decahydrate to $50 in carlots and $43.50 in bulk, and $1.50 for pentahydrate to $64.50 in carlots and $58 in bulk. Higher cost of labor and equipment accounted for the advance, mainly the former.

Caustic Soda—Market was still busy under pressure of immediate needs, but overall volume was reduced by a lag in advance buying, the result of preparation for vacation shutdowns. Most consumers were said to be buying on a hand to mouth basis.

Hydrogen Cyanide — As already reported in this space, the major producer of hydrogen cyanide reduced its quotations 2c. per pound, effective July. Tankcars are now quoted at 14c. per pound, f.o.b. shipping point. To stimulate broader usage was the purpose of the move, a spokesman for the company said.

Sodium Thiosulfate — Effective last week, producers trimmed this material 45c. per hundred pounds for anhydrous grade and 30c. for pentahydrate. Carload listings under the new schedule quote regular anhydrous at $7.75 per hundred pounds, anhydrous photo grade at 7.75c. per pound, and pentahydrate photo grade at $4.95 per hundred pounds.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Aluminum ingot shipments, primary and secondary, amounted to 129 million pounds in April, an advance of 13 percent over the March total of 144 million, BDSA has reported. In the same report, the agency noted that 294 million pounds of mill products were shipped during the month, besting the previous

Inorganic Chemicals Output: April

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	April	March		April	March
Aluminum chloride anhyd.	2,330	2,662	Soda ash, syn., light	158,155	165,257
liq. cryst.	1,851	*2,158	dense	172,277	175,527
Aluminum sulfate, coml.	76,379	74,204	Soda ash, natural	59,314	58,045
iron-free	4,844	4,988	Soda, caustic, liquid	375,887	387,191
Calcium carbide	80,871	95,320	dry	45,016	46,244
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas.	41,061	*37,770	Sodium bichromate and chromate	10,266	9,610
solid	35,777	31,632	Sodium chlorate	7,351	7,325
Chlorine gas	341,549	351,840	Sodium hydrosulfite	2,507	2,254
Hydrochloric acid	82,660	*84,959	Sodium metal	9,397	9,350
Hydrofluoric acid	8,929	8,904	Sodium phosphate, tribasic	4,201	*4,451
Hydrogen peroxide	2,375	2,930	Meta	4,993	4,990
Nitric acid	238,141	267,215	Tetra	7,510	9,539
Phosphoric acid	168,177	166,858	Acid pyro	1,469	1,631
Phosphorus, elemental	28,716	32,100	Tripoly	55,810	57,779
Phosphorus oxychloride	1,987	1,349	Sodium silicate	53,751	43,343
Phosphorus trichloride	1,725	1,223	Sodium sulfate, anhyd.	22,618	23,015
Potash, caustic, liq.	8,699	8,116	Glaubers salt	9,524	9,366
Solid	1,640	1,629	Salt cake, crude	62,643	61,507
			Sulfuric acid, gross	1,595,879	1,579,878

* Revised.

Heavy Chemicals

month's 272 million pounds by 8 percent. April shipments of magnesium mill products were tallied at 2,089,000 pounds, which was 22 percent better than the 1,717,000 shipped in March.

The present market features steady prices, with no discounts reported, and brisk business volume. Both features owe something to the labor negotiations that are now getting underway. The consensus of observers is that some sort of price advance will result, an expectation apparently shared by consumers.

Chromium—Chromite consumption advanced four percent in April, according to the Bureau of Mines. The month saw 83,190 tons going into chromium ferroalloys and metal, and 2,308 tons into steel. Of the first total, 63,967 tons were of metallurgical grade, 13,835 of chemical grade, and the balance, 13,835 tons, of refractory grade.

A total of 43,451 tons of chromite was used in producing refractories and 901 tons in furnace repairs, the Bureau said. Output of chemicals, on the basis of sodium bichromate equivalence, amounted to 10,833 short tons, for which 14,235 tons of chromite were utilized.

Copper—Custom smelters shaved listings to 29½c. last week in response to bearish moves on the exchanges. At this writing producers were still holding the line at 31½c., but the outlook was doubtful.

Production apparently is running ahead of consumption, and speculators seems to feel that even widespread strikes this summer will fail to balance the situation.

Supplementing its earlier report on copper-base raw materials, Bureau of Mines last week reported consumption of scrap by brass mills, secondary smelters and producers at 117,300 tons in April, an advance of 13 percent from the previous month. The greatest increase, the Bureau said, was at brass mills, where intake rose 23 percent as against nine percent for smelters and five percent for primary producers.

Output of metals from purchased scrap increased 15 percent, it was noted, while brass-mill products gained 23 percent and refined copper 15 percent. Increases of ten and four percent, respectively, were scored in secondary smelters' output of brass ingot and refined copper.

Lead—Price was steady at 12c. per pound in New York, but trading fell off sharply, totaling only 1,601 tons. The reduced volume was considered to be partly an adjustment stemming from the heavy buying that took place in June, and partly a reflection of vacation shutdowns by some consumers. The tone of the market was quite steady, observers said.

Mercury — The market is looking steadier at $238 to $241 per flask, minimum ten flasks, a price range that has held unchanged for three weeks.

Platinum—This metal was available at $76 to $80 per ounce, spot, mostly $77.

Silver—Bullion has been unchanged for several months at 91⅜c. per troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Straits metal fluctuated narrowly, closing at $1.03 per pound.

Titanium—Total output of mill products was 795,222 pounds in April and consisted of 212,690 pounds of sheet, plate and strip; 415,925 pounds of forging and extrusion billet; and 166,607 pounds of rod, bar and wire. While this total was just modestly better than March's 644,152 pounds, it shone brilliantly against last April's skimpy 291,199 pounds, and made for a four-months cumulative total of 2,464,259 tons compared with only 1,761,586 in the comparable period of last year.

In the same month, output of titanium ingot totaled 1,454,431 pounds, as against the previous month's 1,291,767 pounds, while consumption came to 1,484,513 pounds as against 1,322,821.

Zinc—June production of slab zinc was reported last week by the American Zinc Institute at 65,544 tons, compared with the previous month's 77,489 tons, bringing the yearly total to date to 456,999 tons. The June figure included 30,371 tons of special high grade, 4,923 tons of high grade, 2,018 of intermediate and 38,232 tons of prime western, including select and brass special.

At the end of the month, stocks stood at 119,213 tons as against 138,011 a month earlier, indicating that sales had outdistanced production.

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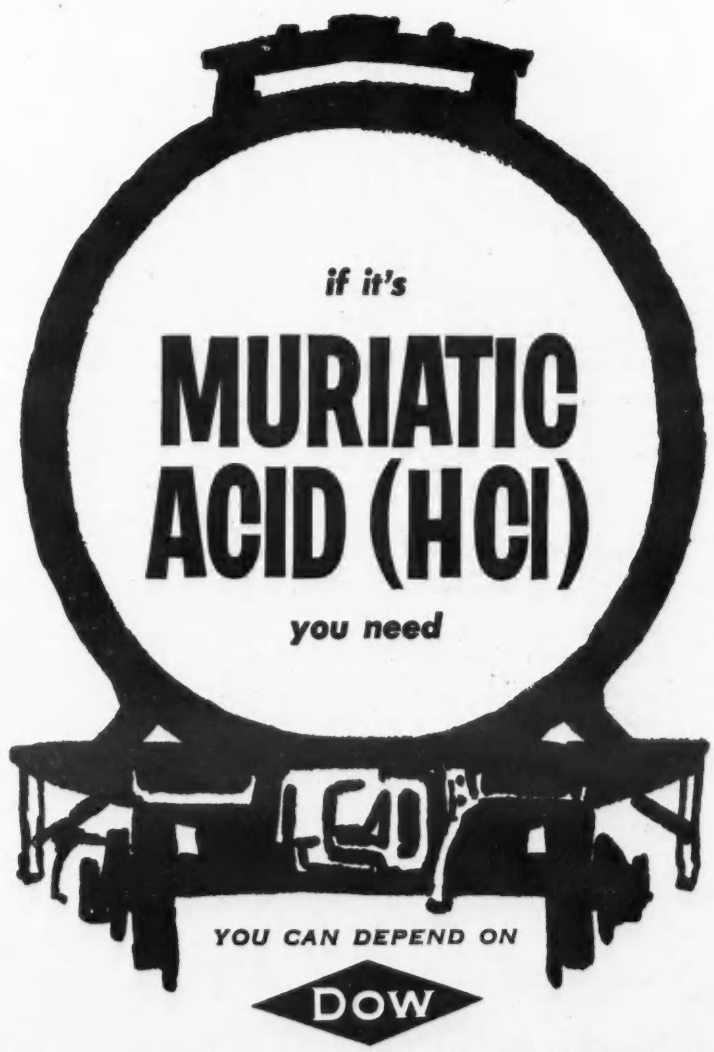

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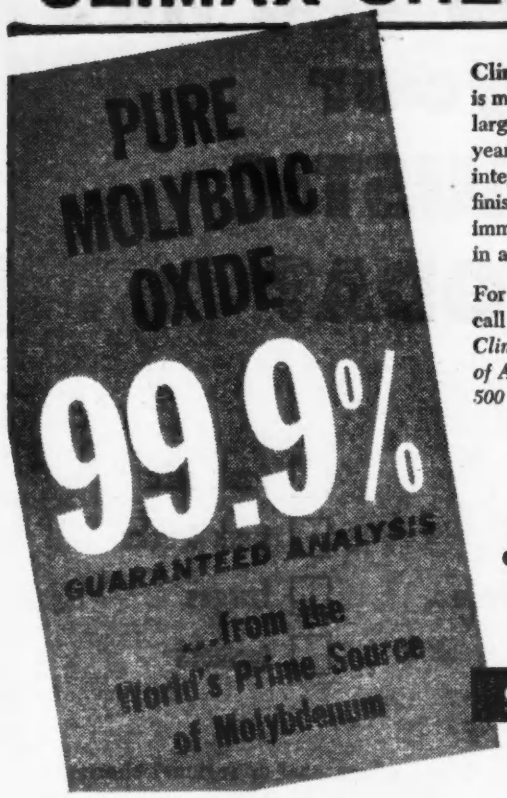

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Jobs & People

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**R. E. Leach** has been named manager of the Marietta, Ohio, plant and **A. C. Fenimore** has been named manager of the Willow Island, W. Va., facility. **J. W. Dykes,** who has managed both units, has been named manufacturing management consultant to the organic chemicals division and will retire soon after forty-one years with the company.

Cargill, Inc.—**Thomas C. Veblen** has been named account manager in charge of merchandising for the firm's as yet uncompleted Norfolk, Va., soybean processing plant.

Dixon Chemical Industries, Inc., Bloomfield, N. J.—**Jack T. Sandberg** has been named supervisor of project engineering.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade—**Helen L. Booth,** executive secretary of the association, has been elected vice-president of the New York Society of Association Executives.

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Dale S. Mennell** has been named superintendent of the paint manufacturing plant at New Orleans, La. He replaces **Henry A. Richard,** who is retiring after almost forty years with the firm.

International Chemical Corporation, New York—**Mark Haltzer,** formerly export manager of Baird Chemical Corporation, has joined the staff of the firm.

Eli Lilly International Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind.—**William C. Power** has been elected a vice-president in charge of an area embracing the British Commonwealth, Italy, Africa and Asia. At the same time the firm has elected **Floyd S. Smith** a vice-president for continental Europe (excluding Italy). Both have also been elected to the board of directors.

Michigan Chemical Corporation, Saint Louis, Mich. — **Robert M. Hutchison** has joined the firm as supervisor of costs.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**William R. Haas** has been named regional director of sales for the firm's overseas division, with headquarters in Paris, France. **Norman E. Horton** has been named director of sales for the Eastern Hemisphere.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**James H. Wright** has been appointed district sales manager in Cincinnati, Ohio. Also, **Roger W. Laming** has been named district sales manager in Cleveland, Ohio, with **Arnold H. Justice** succeeding him as branch manager in Dayton, Ohio.

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill.—**L. E. Doxsie** has been named manager of the company's corn division. **F. W. Apperson** has been named to head the grocery products division.

E. R. Squibb & Sons, a division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**Norman A. Sprei** has been named director of professional advertising.

Sun Chemical Corporation, New York—**Frank J. Senters** has been named manager of industrial engineering for the graphic arts group.

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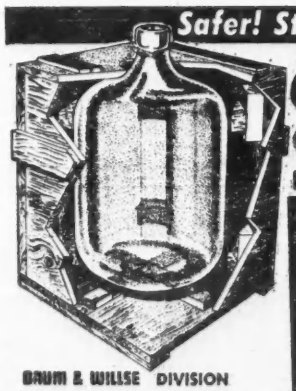

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COLTON FIELD SALES MGR.: James K. Ames, appointed to the newly-created post of field sales manager by Colton Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, a division of Air Reduction Company.

West Chemical on Exchange

West Chemical Products Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., a veteran producer (seventy-seven years old) that specializes in the manufacture and distribution of industrial and institutional sanitation products, has begun listing its common stock on the New York stock exchange. The company's sales for 1958: $21 million. Its identification tag at the exchange will be WCP.

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Cyanamid Has 2 New Dyes; Improves a Green, 2 Browns

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has been working overtime in the dye department. According to the firm, it has come up with a new liquid dye for paper, a new granulated oil red dye, and with improvements in its jade green vat dye and two of its brown vat dyes.

The new red, known as "Colcogas Rocket Red," is said by Cyanamid to eliminate dust problems, storage and handling, and is meant for use by refiners who color gasoline.

The new liquid dye, "Green MX Liquid," is an addition to the firm's liquid paper dyes. It is specifically designed to eliminate the dusting and handling problems resulting from the use of some powder types.

The improved jade green—"Calcoloid Jade Green C Supra Double Paste"—is said by Cyanamid to provide clarity, full-hue purity, high tinctorial strength and all-around fastness in extra bright shades. The two browns, the firm added, have been improved in printability and resistance to migration.

Allied Sets Sept. Move For Part of N.Y. Staff

Allied Chemical Corporation's General Chemical Division has completed plans to transfer part of its New York administrative staff to facilities at Morristown, N.J., by September 15. About 100 persons are involved.

The division has a research laboratory in Morris Township adjacent to the central research laboratory. The transferred group will occupy a recently-enlarged office building at the research site which was formerly used for engineering purposes.

The move will include personnel from production, purchasing, mining, technical service and other service departments, part of which conduct activities closely co-ordinated with the research laboratory, Allied says.

General Chemical Division's officers, executive and sales managerial staffs will remain at the firm's headquarters in New York.

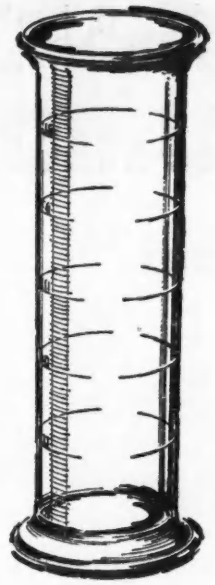
Reynolds Aluminum Capacity Hiked by Massena Expansion

An additional 33,000 tons of primary aluminum production capacity was brought into operation last week by Reynolds Metal Company with the start-up of the first of three pot lines at its new St. Lawrence reduction plant at Massena, N.Y.

V. C. Kneeskern, plant manager, said that the operation would bring Reynolds annual production level to 634,000 tons. The company will have an additional 67,000 tons available at Massena by the end of the year, he added.

Nalco Chemical Appoints

Dr. David G. Braithwaite, vice-president of Nalco Chemical Company, has been named head of commercial development. A director and former head of the Chicago firms, catalyst division, Dr. Braithwaite will head a number of expansion and development activities.



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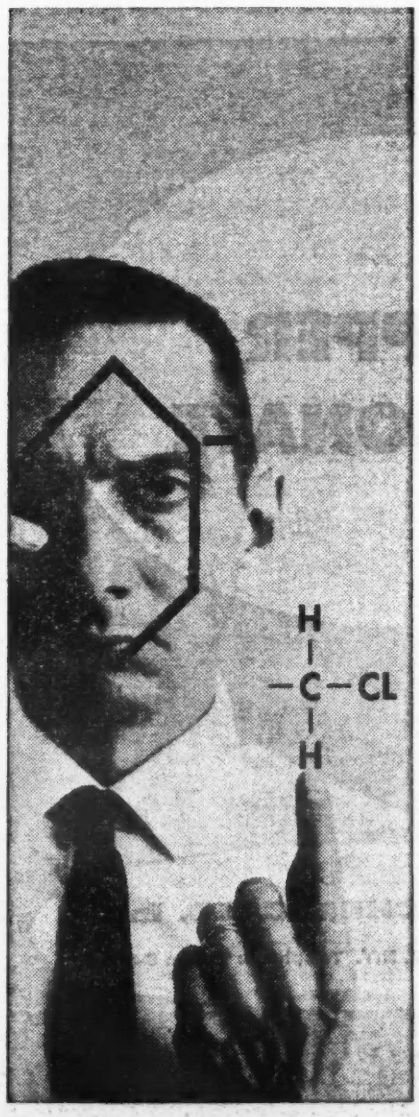

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Obituaries

Otto G. Innes

Otto G. Innes, founder and president of the O. G. Innes Corporation, New York, importers of natural resins, died July 9 in Port Chester, N. Y. He was eighty nine years of age.

Mr. Innes was also a founder, former officer and director of the American Gum Importers Laboratory of New York.

Frederick Lewisohn

Frederick Lewisohn, one of the founders of American Smelting & Refining Company and a major figure in the copper industry for almost fifty years, died July 5 in Monte Carlo, Monaco. He was seventy-nine years old.

Mr. Lewisohn, entered the industry in 1898 as a member of his father's firm, Lewisohn Brothers, one of the largest copper sales agencies in the world. The Lewisohns, in associations with others, merged a group of independent smelting companies and formed American Smelting.

Mr. Lewisohn served in a number of posts in the industry. He was a president of Tennessee Copper Company—where he developed a technic for producing sulfuric acid from the fumes given off in the smelting of sulfide ore—for a number of years and also was chairman of the board of Lewisohn Copper Company, formed to develop some Arizona copper holdings.

Carl F. Beck, jr., board chairman of Akron Paint & Varnish Company, Akron, Ohio, and son of the firm's founder, died June 24 in that city. He was seventy-four years old.

William H. Johns, retired traffic manager of the National Carbon Division of Union Carbide Corporation in Cleveland, Ohio, died July 4 in Sarasota, Fla.

Myron H. Judson, traffic manager of Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died July 2 in Garfield Heights, a suburb of Cleveland. He was fifty-five years old.

Frank Henry Kelly, a retired secretary of Standard Oil Company (Ohio), died July 7, in Cleveland, Ohio. He was eighty-four years old and had been with Sohio for forty-one years.

Louis Philippe, a former consultant with American Home Products, Inc., and a pioneer in the development of indelible lipstick, died July 5 in Paterson, N. J. He was seventy-nine years old.

Frear Changes Tack

—Continued from page 4

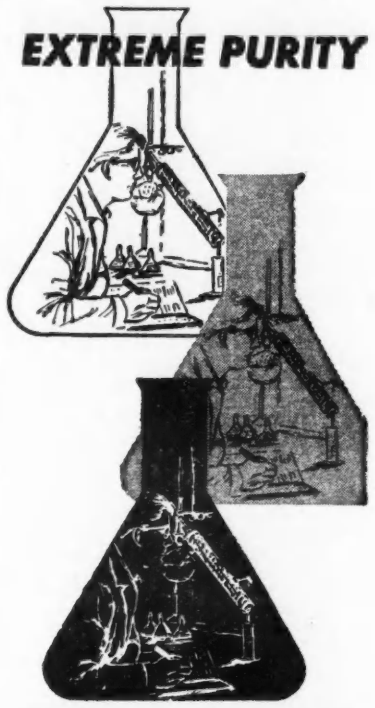
whereas present law taxes individual shareholders on the fair market value of the stock irrespective of cost, and taxes corporate shareholders on the cost or fair market value, whichever is lower.

HR 8126 and the substitute include a provision recommended by the American Bar Association and others to the effect that if a corporation is required under the antitrust laws to transfer some of its property to another corporation in exchange for stock of the latter, no taxable gain will result.

These other changes of significance are now contained in the legislation:

- They incorporate a rule designed to conform to a treasury suggestion, to the effect that any stock acquired within five years of the date when the antitrust proceedings were instituted, would not qualify under the new legislation unless certain prescribed tests were met.
- They include a provision to meet the criticism of the Justice department, namely, to require that the antitrust decree recite that the result of the distribution will not be to lodge control of the corporation whose stock is being distributed, in any defined group of shareholders who may be likely to act together in a manner contrary to the policies of the antitrust laws.

EXTREME PURITY



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Petroleum Derivatives

Conditions in the market remained pretty static last week as Detroit reported a tapering off in production and the steel situation remained unresolved. Condemnation from some quarters of the stiff line being taken by the steel makers in their dealings with the works, gave some intimation of just how little the idea of a strike was to the liking of most men on the market scene.

However, at week's end, the problem seemed just as far from solution as it had at the beginning, and some of the hope for an amicable end to the dispute seems to have evaporated. On the petroleum derivatives scene, some of the scare-buying that had been proceeding so briskly a while back, appears to have petered out. Producers take this as a sign that dealers and buyers stocks are at a pretty high level. What this will mean to summer sales is obvious. However, the specter of the strike itself overshadows even this prime market consideration.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 10, 1958
104.42	104.42	104.42	109.79

For Current Prices see page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—The sales and production picture remained unchanged for this material last week. A wait-and-see attitude seemed to prevail here as in other areas of the market, as the steel industry difficulties continued without sign of resolution.

Output of both petroleum and coaltar benzene in April came to 30,000 barrels, something of a drop from the 47,000 produced in March. However, the April figures are identical with the figure for April, 1958. Benzene output for the first four months of this year was tallied at 164,000 barrels as compared with a 91,000 barrel outptut for the same period of last year.

Cleaners Naphtha—Producers here report a pretty fair seasonal sales wind has been following this material through the hot weather months. There is no intimation, it was pointed out, of any price change, but things on the whole looked quite strong. Producers are still grumbling about what synthetic fibers are doing to their market, but all in all, they feel that they have less to complain about than they had suspected they would this year.

Partial Aromatics—Sales to paint producers for non-industrial uses, with particular emphasis on construction, appeared to be giving this material some muscle on the market scene. Producers aren't making any extravagant predictions but the feeling is that this will be a good year, which is more than might be said for 1958. However, with construction to a great extent a seasonal factor for this material, producers are worried about the outcome of the steel negotiations and just what effect it will have on Detroit. Reports already have made note of some cutback in production in anticipation of a strike.

Toluene—Material is moving at a pretty steady rate, one producer here reported last week. No shift is seen in sight in the government purchase program. Prices, of course, are static and nothing new is anticipated in this area either.

Xylene — Producers here reported last week that previous reports on xylene could be applied to the present situation. Truth of the matter is, one producer says, that the picture has remained constant for some time now, and though there might be shadings in some areas, nothing is expected to change on the surface of things, and least of all, he added, the demand picture.

LPG's

Ethane-Ethylene — Production of this material during the first two weeks of last month amounted to 18,803,000 gallons, as compared to a 20,290,000 gallons output during the last two weeks of May, according to a report by the American Petroleum Institute.

Inventories of ethane-ethylene on June 15, the API report says, amounted to 913,000 gallons, as compared with stocks of 1,034,000 gallons recorded for May 31.

Butane—Production during the first two weeks of last month was 83,655,000 gallons, the bi-weekly LPG report of the American Petroleum Institute reports. This figure was somewhat short of the 95,129,000 gallons produced during the previous two-week period, though both figures were stronger than the 71,567,000 gallons output recorded for the first two weeks of June, 1958.

Inventories of butane at plants, terminals and underground, came to 231,664,000 gallons on June 15 as compared with the 227,856,000 gallons stock picture on May 31 and the 241,598,000 gallons in storage on June 15 a year ago.

Propane—Production for the first two weeks of June was 139,633,000 gallons, the American Petroleum Institute reports. This figure was somewhat short of the 158,570,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks of May. Both figures, however, are much stronger than the 111,944,000 gallon output recorded for the first two weeks of June, 1958.

Inventories of propane at plants, terminals and underground on June 15 came to 508,655,000 gallons, the API says. This figure is higher than the 454,521,000 gallons in stock on May 31 and stands head and shoulders above the 283,526,000 gallons in storage on June 15 a year ago.

Waxes, Minerals

Inventories of petroleum waxes amounted to 715,000 barrels at the end of April, according to the monthly report of the Bureau of Mines. This figure was somewhat stronger than the March tally of 684,000 while it fell a little short of the April, 1958, total of 721,000 barrels. Average inventory for the first four months of the year came to 715,000 barrels, the bureau report says. The average stock figure for the same period last year was 721,000 barrels.

Domestic demand in April was computed at 391,000 barrels, or 13,000 barrels per day, the bureau notes. Demand in March had been something less at 371,000 barrels, while demand in April of the year previous had been less yet: 369,000 barrels. Demand for the first four months of this year was tallied in the report at 1,545,000 barrels, as compared with the 1,396,000 barrels computed for the same period in 1958.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended June 26 indicate an increase in crude-oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,025,000 barrels, an increase of 8,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,386,000 barrels were 164,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 295,000 barrels above the week ended June 27. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,097,000 barrels daily, compared with 1,003,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four week period ending June 26, crude oil production averaged 7,021,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 8,034,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 1,016,000 barrels daily.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 27 totaled 270,370,000 barrels according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 265,729,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents an increase of 4,641,000 barrels comprising an increase of 2,531,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 2,110,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

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Espesol 1ª Toluene	110.2°C	111.8°C	105 (KBV)	30	Lacquer, Paint and Varnish
Espesol 5ª Xylene	137.8°C	141.0°C	98 (KBV)	30	Paint, Varnish, Insecticides
Espesol 1	309.0°F	348.0°F	98.0	30	Paint, Varnish, Insecticides
Espesol 2	362.0°F	410.0°F	97.0	30	Paint, Varnish
Espesol 5	286.0°F	325.0°F	88.0	30	Insecticides, Paint, Varnish, Wood Preserving

ALIPHATICS

Espesol Hexane	152.0°F	156.0°F	0.2	30	Oil Extraction, Adhesives
Espesol Heptane	201.0°F	207.0°F	0.2	30	Degreasing, Oil Extraction
Espesol 100	156.0°F	202.0°F	1.0	30	Rubber Processing, Adhesives
Espesol 284	205.0°F	223.0°F	44.0 (KBV)	30	Lacquer, Rotogravure, and Printing
Espesol 210	206.0°F	238.0°F	43.0 (KBV)	30	Lacquer, Rotogravure, Printing, Oil Extraction
Espesol 250	246.0°F	275.0°F	37.0 (KBV)	30	VM & P Naphthas, Paint, Varnish
Espesol 300	311.0°F	369.0°F	38.0 (KBV)	30	Dry Cleaning
Espesol 310A (Drikes)	306.0°F	338.0°F	30.0 (KBV)	30	Dry Cleaning, Paint, Varnish
Espesol 350	362.0°F	408.0°F	34.0 (KBV)	30	Paint, Varnish, Dry Cleaning
Espesol 380 (Espesene)	385.0°F	474.0°F	1.0	30	Insecticides, Paint, Varnish

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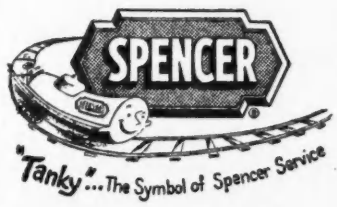

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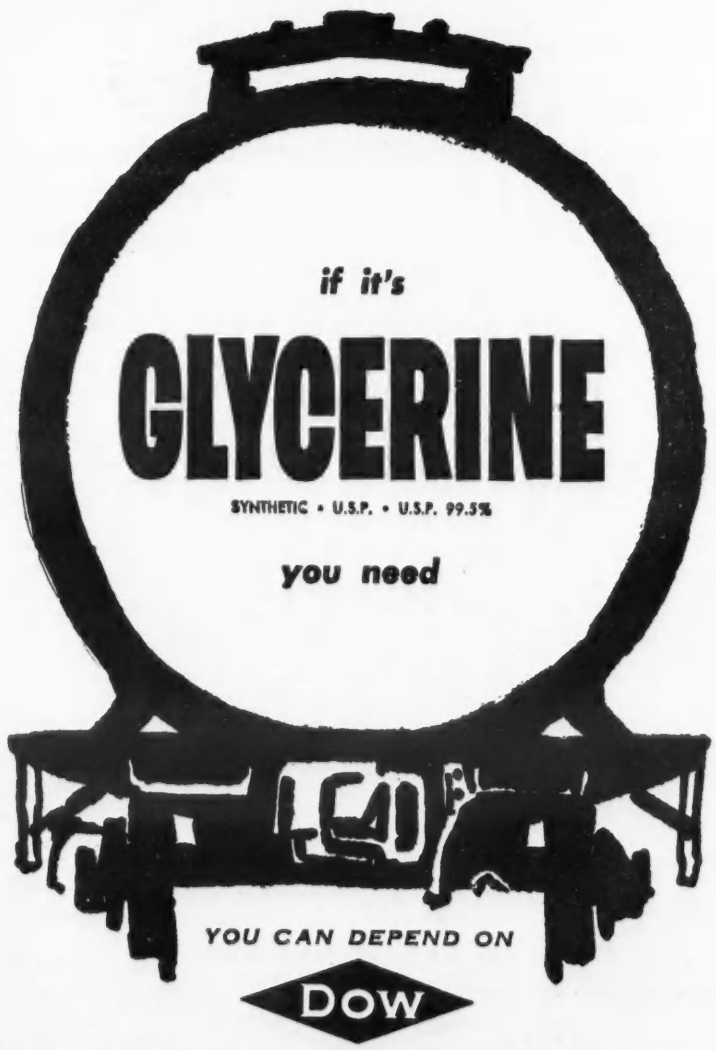

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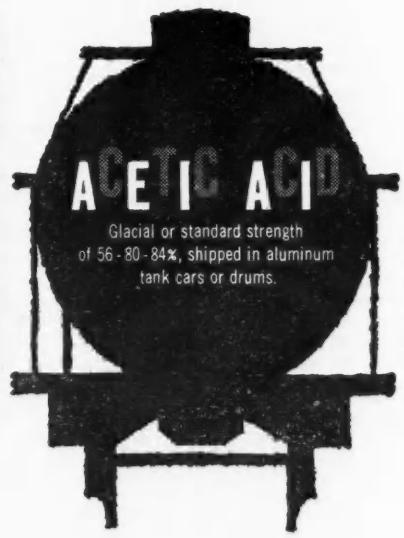

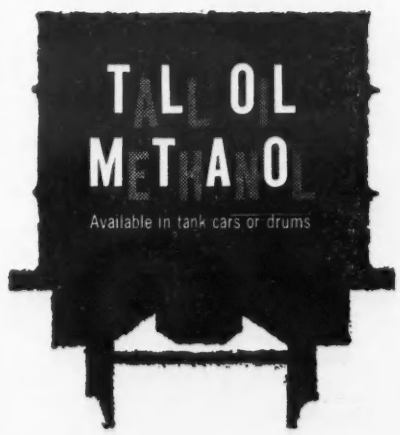

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Aliphatic Organics

If you're dealing in organic chemicals and your business isn't going like crazy, it may be time to throw in your hand. That bit of advice—sage, one would hope—comes after talking with a cross-section of the trade, all of whom reported last week that on the strength of the current new order rate, July is going to be one of the most active months this year. Orders already on the books for August, they noted, also guarantee a heavier delivery schedule than in former years.

In some instances, current production is reportedly moving directly into consuming channels, and in practically all cases, inventories are low and being kept that way.

The several price advances put through July 1 returned the OPD Price Index (opposite) to the level in effect this time last year. There it is likely to remain for the duration of this quarter. October 1, however, according to current trade thinking, will definitely bring an additional ¼ cent per pound advance for formaldehyde, and possibly a similar increase in methanol. Producers are likely to do a bit more revising of less carload prices at the same time.

The discrepancies apparent in reports of crude glycerine prices of late appear to be due to the fact that the material is acting like a commodity, which is not usually the case. Buyers have one idea about prices, sellers another. The market is somewhere in between. Importers, for example, feel they should be paying something like 17¼ cents c.i.f. for 80 percent crude, but have nonethelsss found it necessary in recent weeks to pay as much as 20¼ cents.

Glycerine consumption is running into very large volume in Europe, which accounts for the great amount of US material being exported. It also explains why a US firm is expanding its overseas glycerine facilities, as a report of last week indicated.

Imports of trichloroethylene continue to present a problem to the domestic industry. A problem, incidentally, that may get worse now that the St. Lawrence Seaway is open, making access to Detroit and Chicago tailor-made. But for the time being, at least, no action is expected on prices; competitive pressures appear to have been lessened by the current high rate of demand.

Butyl Alcohol—Exports of butyl alcohol in May amounted to 5,092,849 pounds, slightly below the April figure of 5,183,193, but only half as large as May 1958 shipments of 11.6 million. This substantial decline in exports within the twelve month span may reflect diminishing requirements from Great Britain, now a butanol producer.

Biggest buyers of US butanol in May were Italy (1,850,667 pounds) and the Netherlands (1,683,827). The United Kingdom took 941,810 pounds.

Prices of n-butyl alcohol and isobutyl alcohol were advanced ½ cent per pound, July 1. With demand strong and supplies in balance, the higher prices are likely to have no adverse effects on what have been stable markets.

Epichlorohydrin—A firm whose name is primarily associated with drugs announced plans last week for an epichlorohydrin plant which is to have an estimated annual capacity of 10 million pounds. Entire output will be used captively in the production of epoxy resins, the producer-to-be stated.

Epichlorohydrin is currently quoted at 30c. per pound, tankcars, and at 32½c. for truckload quantities, on a delivered basis. Schedule was established by a 3 cents per pound reduction January 1.

Formaldehyde—Having survived several torturous months of long supplies, low prices—even these were sniped at—and poor demand, formaldehyde sellers are now having "their day." Expectations are that it will not be short-lived.

Spokesmen for producers contacted last week by OPD reported that business has been improving month-to-moth. Orders on the books for July and August, they said, also promise a very satisfactory summer. Most intimated also that should sales live up to expectations, an additional ¼ cent will be tacked on prices October 1. Such a move would bring the quote on uninhibited formaldehyde to 4c. per pound, widely seen as a realistic price, considering today's competitive market on the one hand, and the steady increase in operating costs on the other.

It goes without saying almost that none in the trade expects price instability to result from the ¼ cent advance put through July 1. Demand is excellent and several reports find some suppliers falling behind in deliveries.

Glycerine—The crude glycerine price story has become rather complex. There are bid prices, and asked prices and somewhere in between, actual market prices. The last category, in which OPD is primarily interested, shapes up something like this: imported crude 20c. to 20¼c. per pound, c.i.f.; domestic saponification 88 percent, 20½c. to 21c. per pound tanks delivered; and soaplye 80 percent, 18½c. to 19c. per pound also delivered.

Domestic material is reported to be bringing top-of-the-range prices in the Midwest, where interest apparently is strongest.

Demand is also quite brisk in Europe, which fact has occasioned large volume exports from the US. The May figure, as reported by the Census bureau, was astronomically high at 5.4 million pounds. Of this amount, the Netherlands took the largest hunk, 3.25 million pounds, followed by France with 488,627 pounds. Canada bought 1.3 million.

With European consumption of glycerine running into such large volume, it's

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 10, 1958
130.55	130.55	130.49	130.55

For Current Prices see page 9

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: May

Exports and imports of selected industrial aliphatic organics for the months of April and May, 1959, as reported by the Bureau of Census were as follows:

		May	April
EXPORTS			
Acetone	lbs.	736,534	652,706
Butyl acetate	lbs.	3,046,233	1,854,207
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	5,092,849	5,183,191
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits	gals.	9,774	2,045
Ethylene Glycol	lbs.	11,498,931	4,607,855
Glycerine, 100 percent basis	lbs.	5,438,701	751,671
Methyl alcohol	gals.	1,022,637	922,298
Methyl ethyl ketone and methyl acetone	lbs.	382,464	290,504
Propyl alcohols	lbs.	1,541,788	445,871
IMPORTS			
Acetic acid (over 65 percent)	lbs.	197,710	70,900
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	145,020	291,840
Acetone, MEK and homologues	lbs.	194,404	127,580
Amyl alcohol and fusel oil	lbs.	0	0
Chloroacetic acid (mono and tri)	lbs.	815,919	395,938
Formic acid	lbs.	90,259	102,468
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	400,720	1,430,183
Glycols, their ethers and esters	lbs.	61,847	39,816
Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	33,692	3,850
Tetrachloroethane	lbs.	0	0
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	8,696,784	3,281,170
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized	lbs.	2,673,187	2,038,150
Vinyl alcohol, including derivatives	lbs.	1,250,001	643,473

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Alcohol — Trialkyl (Aralkyl) Orthoformate

$HC(OC_2H_5)_3 + RR'C=O \rightarrow RR'C(OC_2H_5)_2 + HCOOC_2H_5$
Carbonyl Compound — Acetal or Ketal

$HC(OC_2H_5)_3 + CH_2(CN)_2 \rightarrow C_2H_5OCH=C(CN)_2 + 2C_2H_5OH$
Malononitrile — Ethoxymethylene Malononitrile

$HC(OC_2H_5)_3 + CH_3CBrHCOOR + H_2 \rightarrow (C_2H_5O)_2CHCH(CH_3)COOR + C_2H_5OH + HBr$
Alpha-Brom-Propionic Ester — Acetal of Formyl-Propionic Ester

$HC(OC_2H_5)_3 + C_6H_5COCH_3 \rightarrow C_6H_5COC_3H_7 + HCOOC_2H_5 + C_2H_5OH$
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Aliphatic Organics

no wonder a US glycerine producer is currently expanding its overseas facilities, as a report of last week indicated.

Molasses — Cuban blackstrap molasses production amounted to 300.9 million gallons as of June 15, compared to 230.2 million gallons by the same date a year earlier, according to the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute. The yield of blackstrap per short ton of raw sugar produced up to June 15 was 46.4 gallons, compared to 36.2 gallons up to this date last year. Cuban sugar production averaged about 98 percent completed by June 15, the Institute said.

Paraformaldehyde—A new and higher schedule went into effect July 1. The adjustment was prompted by the formaldehyde revision.

New carload listing for paraformaldehyde 91 percent flake is 10c. per pound, formerly 9.55c. Lesser quantities are priced in a range of 12c. to 13c. a pound.

For 91 percent powder, new schedule is 17.15c., carloads, and 18.65c. a pound for less than carloads.

USP paraformaldehyde prices were not revised.

Perchloroethylene—Not all sellers of perchloroethylene find the market the same. Some say that demand has slowed considerably since the start of summer, others say interest is just a bit slack. The latter group note that while the increasing popularity of wash and wear clothing hasn't helped perchloro sales any, it is to the lightweight synthetic fabrics that the chemical owes its dominance in the dry cleaning solvent field in the first place. They also maintain, contrary to opinions of others in the trade, that the majority of wash-and-wear wearers are still toting these togs to the dry cleaner.

The perchloro market has expanded about 60 percent with the growth of the synthetic fiber industry, according to an estimate of a trade member. The reason is simply that traditionally-used solvents requiring high temperatures as part of the cleaning process, etc., couldn't adequately fill the bill when it came to the synthetics.

Pressures from foreign source material continue to be felt here, but as yet domestic makers have made no move to revise prices. And there appears to be little likelihood that any action will be taken before Fall—if then.

Trichloroethylene—Imports of trichloroethylene, at 3,281,170 pounds in April, climbed to 8,696,784 pounds in May. Major sources of this material: Italy 5,461,813 pounds; United Kingdom 1,627,794; France 560,757; West Germany 351,587; and Japan 95,704 pounds.

Considering that US production of trichloro has been averaging about 30 million pounds per month since March, imports totaling 8.6 million—roughly 29 percent of domestic output—represent a very sizable chunk of the current market. Competitive pressures have been lessened, however, by very active demand, spokesmen for several producers here maintain.

This good interest is naturally attributed to the high rate of industrial activity, a prerequisite for strong trichloro demand since usage of this solvent is mainly in metal-degreasing.

One of the biggest users of the solvent is the automobile industry. Now, with the St. Lawrence Seaway opened, foreign material will better be able to compete for that market. This won't lessen the overall effect of imports on the domestic industry but it may reduce competitive pressures along the east and west coasts.

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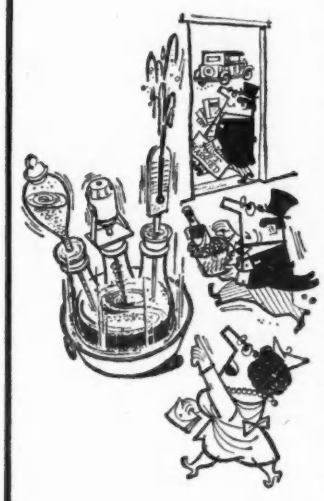

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Agricultural Chemicals

No changes were noted in agricultural chemicals markets last week. Natural organic materials were steady and unchanged at previously reported levels. Blood and tankage have leveled off in recent weeks, following a downtrend of over a month's duration. Fishmeal and scrap advanced $2 and $1 per pound as reported two weeks ago. Makers of fertilizer materials said inventories were rounding into shape after a heavy seasonal demand had forced them to ship material virtually as fast as they could make it. This was especially true of superphosphate. The supply of nitrogen materials has continued to improve steadily, it was said.

While the summer doldrums have begun to take hold in other segments of the chemical industry, pesticide makers are moving into their busiest season. As yet, cotton insect populations are reported building slowly. Good demand for DDT from this outlet as well as a sustained export demand has firmed the market considerably, according to trade reports.

The Department of Agriculture reported that farm purchasing power dropped slightly during the month ending June 15, and is now 5 percent below a year ago. Parity ratio was reported at 8[illegible], off one point from May, and a low for the past two years. The reduction in purchasing power resulted from a more-than-seasonal decline in prices received, which offset a fractional decline in prices paid.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 11, 1958
111.00	111.00	111.86	109.79

For Current Prices see page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia — Production of synthetic, anhydrous ammonia in April amounted to 490,156 short tons, as against 384,128 in the previous month, and 329,837 short tons in the comparable month last year.

Ammonium Nitrate—Production of fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate in April amounted to 215,618 short tons as compared to 222,768 in the previous month, and 208,512 short tons in the corresponding month last year. Sources said this market remained the exception to the generally short supply of nitrogen materials which was evident during the peak season. Stocks of ammonium nitrate have been well balanced with demand, and that demand has been fairly well maintained. An increase in demand for nitrogen materials all along the line, for direct application as well as for side and top dressing, was felt to be partially attributable to the ideal planting season this year.

Export of ammonium nitrate in April totaled 5,775,250 pounds, according to report of the Bureau of Census.

Ammonium Sulfate—Production of by-product ammonium sulfate in April amounted to 73,020 short tons as against 73,774 in the previous month and 48,793 short tons in the comparable month last year.

Output of synthetic ammonium sulfate was 97,201 short tons during the month, as against 94,940 in March, and 97,603 short tons in April, 1958.

The market was unchanged. High steel operating rates have boosted output of cokeoven material, but buying has been heavy during the peak season as well as for consumer inventory buildup in the event of a steel srike. Demand was well maintained, sources said.

Exports of ammonium sulfate during April amounted to 551,822 pounds, Census Bureau said.

Animal Protein — Blood and tankage were quiet at unchanged quotations. The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries reported production of fishmeal ran to about 7,000 tons in April, while 955,000 gallons of fish solubles were produced. The total for fishmeal was 36 percent above the corresponding month last year. Menhaden meal production ran to better than 3,300 tons, an increase of 2,200 tons as compared with April of last year. Meal and scrap production in the first four months reached 14,200 tons, better than 2,000 tons above the comparable period of last year.

Nitrogen Solutions—Among the three major plant foods, nitrogen has gone somewhat against the trend, sources say. The most rapid growth in this market has been in straight nitrogen materials, rather than in mixed goods as has been the case with potash and phosphorus. However, since many crops require more nitrogen than phosphorus, and substantially more nitrogen than potash, an increased use of high-nitrogen, mixed fertilizers has developed, it was said.

Superphosphate—The market was unchanged. Producers said inventories were rounding into shape after a heavy seasonal demand which forced them to ship out material as fast as they could make it.

Census bureau reported exports of normal superphosphate in April amounted to 11,588 short tons, while export of concentrated totaled 18,235 tons for the month. Florida phosphate rock exports were 282,401 short tons. Export of phosphate rock other than Florida amounted to 63,129 short tons.

Pesticides

Report of the Department of Agriculture indicates average infestation of boll weevil in South Carolina fields at 4 percent for treated fields, and 13 percent for untreated fields. In Tennessee, conditions were reported favorable for a buildup in the southwestern counties; heaviest concentration reported in smaller fields. Only a few farmers were treating for boll weevil in Louisiana, and in Mississippi a very light hatch was expected in the delta counties. In the Waco area of Texas first-generation weevils were appearing and weather was reported favorable for development. First evidence of boll weevil this season was reported in Dunklin county, Missouri.

DDT—Export of technical DDT during April amounted to 1,022,924 pounds, according to report of the Census bureau. Export of insecticides during the month was 2,273,712 pounds; fungicides, 1,321,861 pounds; agricultural sulfur, 551,822 pounds.

Demand for DDT in the domestic market was holding up well. Sources pointed out that as the summer doldrums begin to take hold in other segments of the chemical industry, pesticide makers are having their busiest season.

Agricultural Chemicals Imports: May

	May 1959	First Five Months 1959	Total 1958
Ammonium nitrate (includes Mixtures)	27,173	153,081	335,281
Ammonium phosphate	10,751	88,791	158,722
Ammonium sulfate	14,825	90,458	186,881
Calcium cyanamide	4,937	19,752	57,334
Castor bean pomace	2,304	10,338	20,711
Dried blood	770	2,610	5,108
Fishmeal & Scrap	873	7,467	7,205
Guano	0	3,741	9,111
Peatmoss (fert. grade)	33,786	150,094	258,824
Phosphate rock	9,106	44,825	121,164
Potassium chloride, crude	10,078	134,083	297,344
Potassium nitrate, crude	0	215	546
Potassium sulfate, crude	4,246	32,694	65,822
Sodium nitrate, crude and refined	53,239	198,258	446,100
Urea	8,568	32,251	48,706

All figures in short tons.

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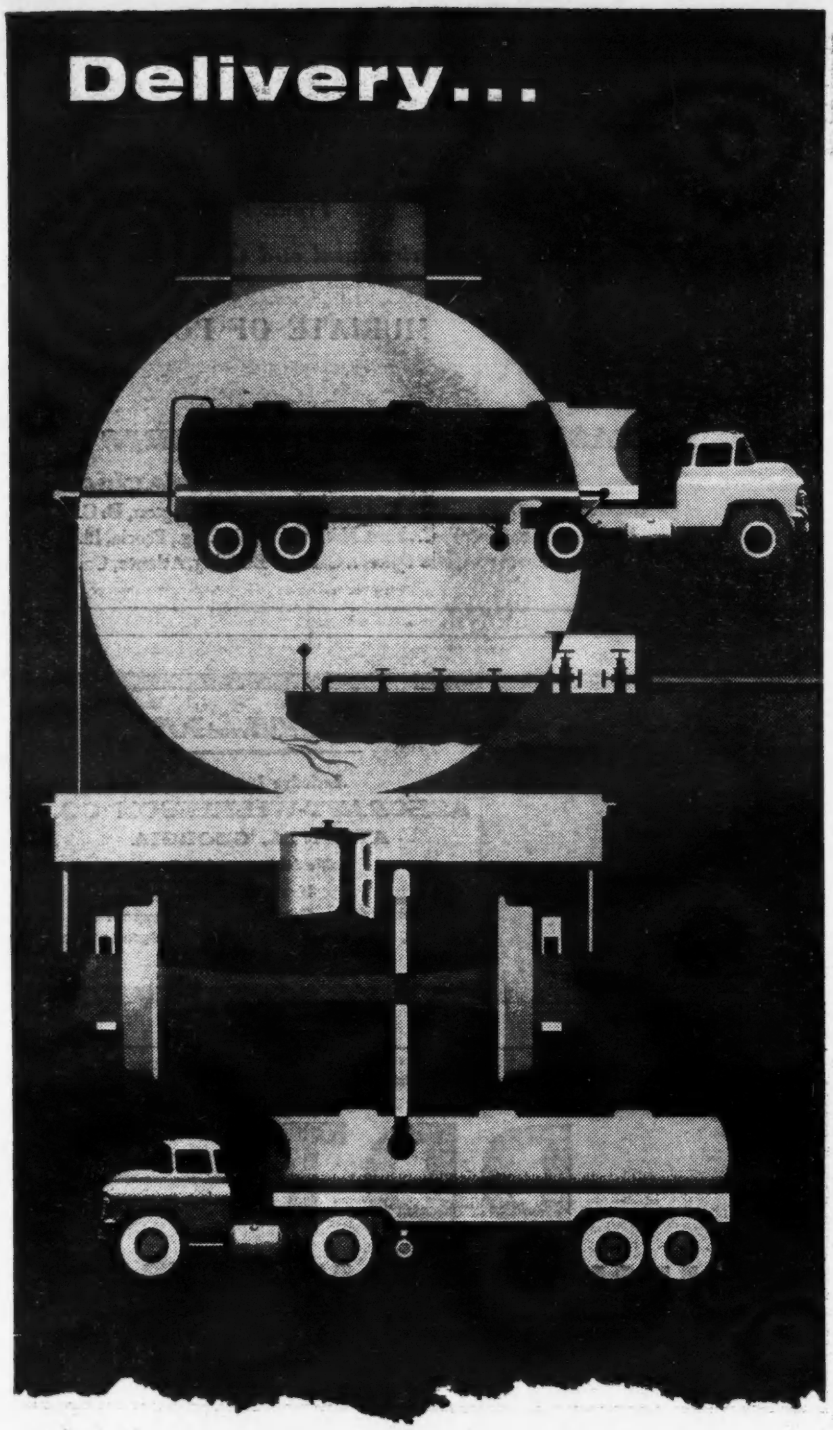

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Coal Chemicals

Some domestic firms are reported to have bought heavily of phthalic anhydride in France and Italy. One result, informed sources say, has been to dry up whatever naphthalene would have been available on the continent for the balance of the year at least. One lot of phthalic, amounting to about 600,000 pounds, will be received by a US company in the near future, it was said. Imports of phthalic last year amounted to 275,575 pounds, all of which was supplied by Italy.

Spot lots of maleic anhydride were reported commanding as much as 55 cents per pound. There was no sign of a letup in orders. In fact, one major producer said consumers were being urged to order as far in advance as possible so that delivery schedules could be organized more effectively.

Chances are good that a six week strike at a p-cresol producer's plant will be settled shortly, the company said. A good stock of crude material on hand will make it possible to resume shipments of p-cresol shortly after settlement of the strike.

Steel makers face another deadline this week. Should negotiations for a labor settlement fail, a strike in the steel industry would begin this Wednesday. As far as coal chemical supply goes, the two week extension has seen no change in the picture, it was said. Consumer inventories of steel and of cokeoven by-products are high as a result of four to five months of stockpiling.

May shipment of finished steel products was higher than in any previous month, and exceeded a record set in April by about 150,00 net tons, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A total of 8,754,119 net tons of finished steel products were shipped during the month and compares with 4,649,499 tons shipped during May a year ago. Shipments during the first five months of 1959 amounted to 38.2 million net tons, up 66 percent from the January-May total last year, but below the record 38.8 million tons shipped in the like period of 1956.

The Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended July 12 would amount to 83.2 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,357,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 2,215,000 tons in the previous week, 2,604,000 in the comparable week one month ago, and 1,442,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 11, 1958
118.45	118.45	118.54	118.61

For Current Prices see page 9

Basic Products

Benzene — Two shipments of benzene were recorded in Census bureau figures of imports for May. Material from Czechoslovakia, in at Galveston, amounted to 609,789 gallons valued at $109,896. Import from Poland during the month, also received at Galveston, was 1,282,531 gallons valued at $225,943.

Totals for the month are 1,892,320 gallons with a value of $335,839.

p-Cresol—Chances are good that a six week strike of one producer's plant will be settled shortly, the company said. Shipments of p-cresol from the plant have been shut off since the middle of June. However, a half-million pound supply of crude material now on hand makes it likely that shipment of 98% p-cresol can be resumed within four or five days after settlement of the strike, it was said.

Naphthalene—Informed sources state that import naphthalene, in quantity, will not be available for the balance of the year. Price is not a factor at this time. United States companies have bought heavily of phthalic anhydride on the continent, it was said. As a result, whatever naphthalene might have been available there has been dried up, as European producers have converted their naphthalene output promptly to phthalic anhydride.

Phenol—Listings were unchanged from previous report. The last price action in this market was a 1c. per pound across the board reduction in synthetic material put into effect by major producers at the beginning of May. Natural phenol also declined at that time.

A phenolic-lined drum is being turned out by a major steel producer for use in handling weed killers. The treated drum prevents formation of insoluble metal salts which could clog nozzles handling weed killing formulations.

Pyridine—A recent report notes the use of alkyl pyridine to prevent hydrogen blistering and corrosion of process equipment. In a solution of 5% sodium chloride and 900 parts per million hydrogen sulfide, 50 parts per million alkyl pyridine was said to effectively stop corrosion and hydrogen blistering of a steel probe immersed for a week.

Solvent Naphtha — Tar distillers and cokeoven operators production of solvent naphtha last year amounted to 16,064,000 gallons. Sales of the material totaled 15,637,000 gallons valued at $3,624,000 for a value of 23c. per gallon.

Xylene—Tariff Commission figures indicate tar distillers production of xylene last year at 582,000 gallons with sales of 472,000 pounds at a unit value of 36c. Cokeoven xylene sales for 1958 amounted to 8,408,000 gallons; sales, 8,266,000; unit value, 29c. Production of xylene by petroleum operators totaled 191,508,000 gallons with sales of 86,375,000 gallons, and a per gallon value of 24c.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—Domestic market was unchanged. A major supplier is out of the market temporarily due to a plant strike. Price was held unchanged at previous quotation.

Tariff Commission reported imports of acetanilide in 1958 totaled 2,000 pounds; acetoacetanilide, 428,345 pounds, 4'-amino-

Aromatics Foreign Trade: May

Following statistics are compiled from Census bureau reports. Units used by the bureau are retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluene are reported in pounds while imports of ADF cresylic acid and cresols are in gallons. Imports of dutiable cresols and cresylic acid are listed in pounds.

		May 1959	*May* 1958	*First Five Months* 1959	*First Five Months* 1958
EXPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	800,238	1,023,874	3,902,485	2,800,608
Coaltar, crude and refined	gals.	14,026	43,021	104,645	194,900
Creosote or dead oil	gals.	12,018	36,596	94,198	233,829
Cresols and cresylic acids	lbs.	767,969	456,402	3,443,776	2,809,282
Phenol	lbs.	1,745,616	3,355,261	18,275,603	13,618,399
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	324,000	692,200	3,449,200	8,298,048
Pitch	short tons	2,174	5,770	15,617	32,641
Toluene	lbs.	6,512,799	3,291,751	74,773,273	69,730,226
IMPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	1,892,320	10,925,108	17,654,552	18,802,783
Creosote and dead oil	gals.	3,618,326	2,176,185	18,624,715	14,638,345
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF	gals.	265,010	91,832	853,232	408,001
Naphthalene, melting point less than 79° C.	lb.	2,797,495	7,591,500	27,022,704	30,895,983
Melting point 79° C and over	lbs.	53,772	76,442	266,764	655,104

Coal Chemicals

acetanilide, 65,904 pounds; 2'-chloroacetanilide, 6,102 pounds; 4'-chloroacetanilide, 9,220 pounds. Imports of medicinal grade actanilide amounted to 92,952 pounds in 1958.

Maleic Anhydride—A basic producer, the first to offer maleic commercially back in 1933, announced expansions at the firm's two plants at Moundsville, W. Va., and Buffalo, N.Y. The expansions are expected to be completed in the fourth quarter, and will bring increased availability of maleic in rod, tablet and molten forms, it was said.

There has been no slackening in orders for maleic, sources said. As a matter of fact, since the material is on allocation, consumers have been urged to place orders early so that producers will be able to schedule deliveries more easily. The material continues to bring premium prices. One source reported some material had moved at 55c. per pound

Phthalic Anhydride—Imports of phthalic anhydride are slated to rise sharply in the final six months of the year. Substantial quantities of material have been purchased in Italy and France for the United States market, it was said. One result of the added phthalic buying overseas has been to dry up whatever tonnage of naphthalene might have been available there. In the latter market, no substantial offerings will be made for the balance of the year.

One lot of import phthalic, amounting to 600,000 younds, will be received by a US firm in the near future, it was said. All imports last year amounted to 275,575 pounds and was supplied by Italy. Imports in May of this year were 70,000 pounds valued at $9,039. Domestic production has been running about 30 million pounds per month this year.

Styrene Monomer—The market was steady and unchanged after fractional advances in price for the third quarter. Listing on tankcar quantity of styrene monomer, technical, was set at 12.03c. per pound; carload or truckload of drums, 14.53c. per pound; less carload or truckload drum lots, 16.53c. per pound. Polymer grade styrene remains unchanged from levels in effect for many months.

A basic producer has leased space in a former Detroit motor company's plant for production of expandable polystyrene panels for new homes. Startup of the unit is slated for the fourth quarter, and it is expected that enough material will be turned out to equip 1,500 new homes annually.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended July 12, was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	835,683
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	35,509,208
Benzene	gals.	3,269,427
Coaltar	gals.	19,425,970
Crude chemical oil	gals.	615,766
Solvent naphtha crude heavy solvents	gals.	117,288
Toluene	gals.	791,699
Xylene	gals.	234,577

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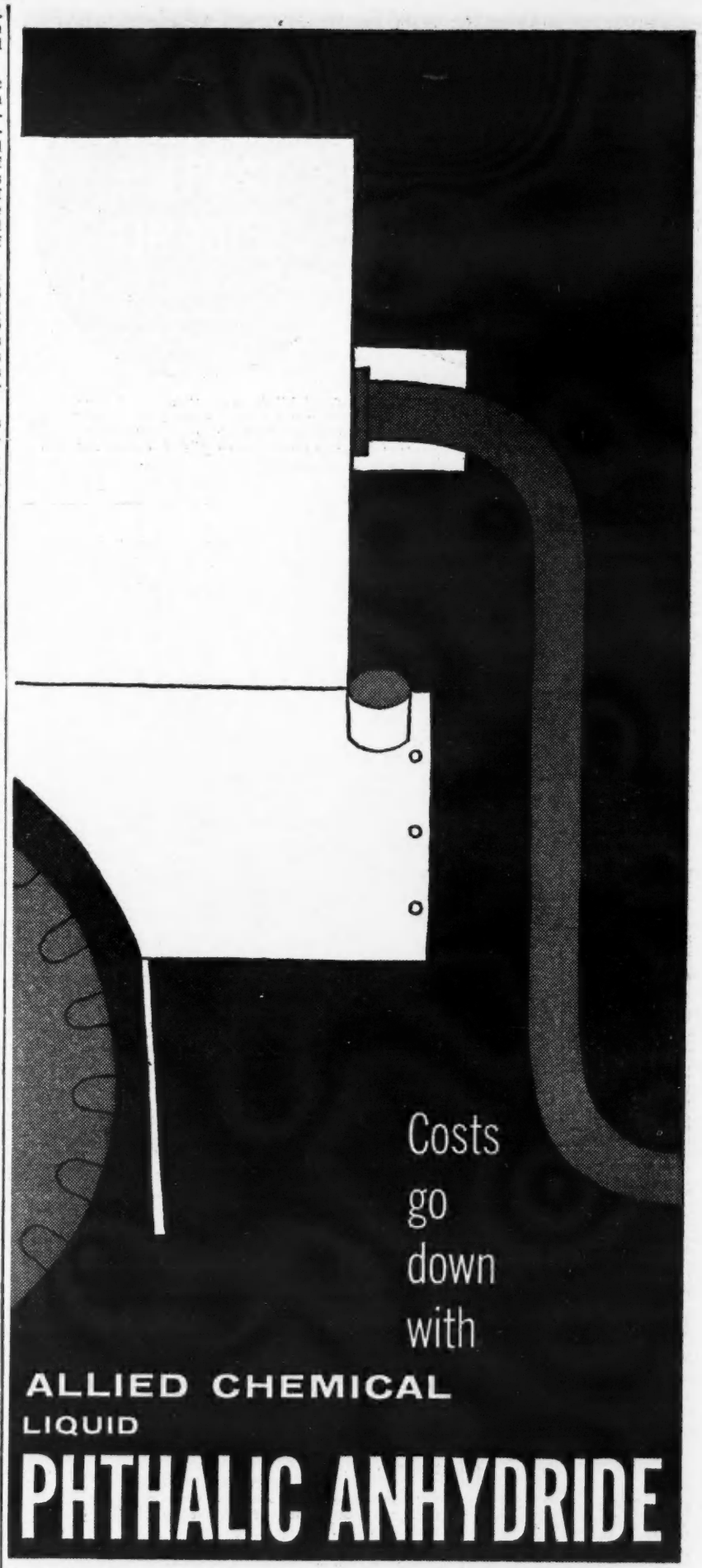

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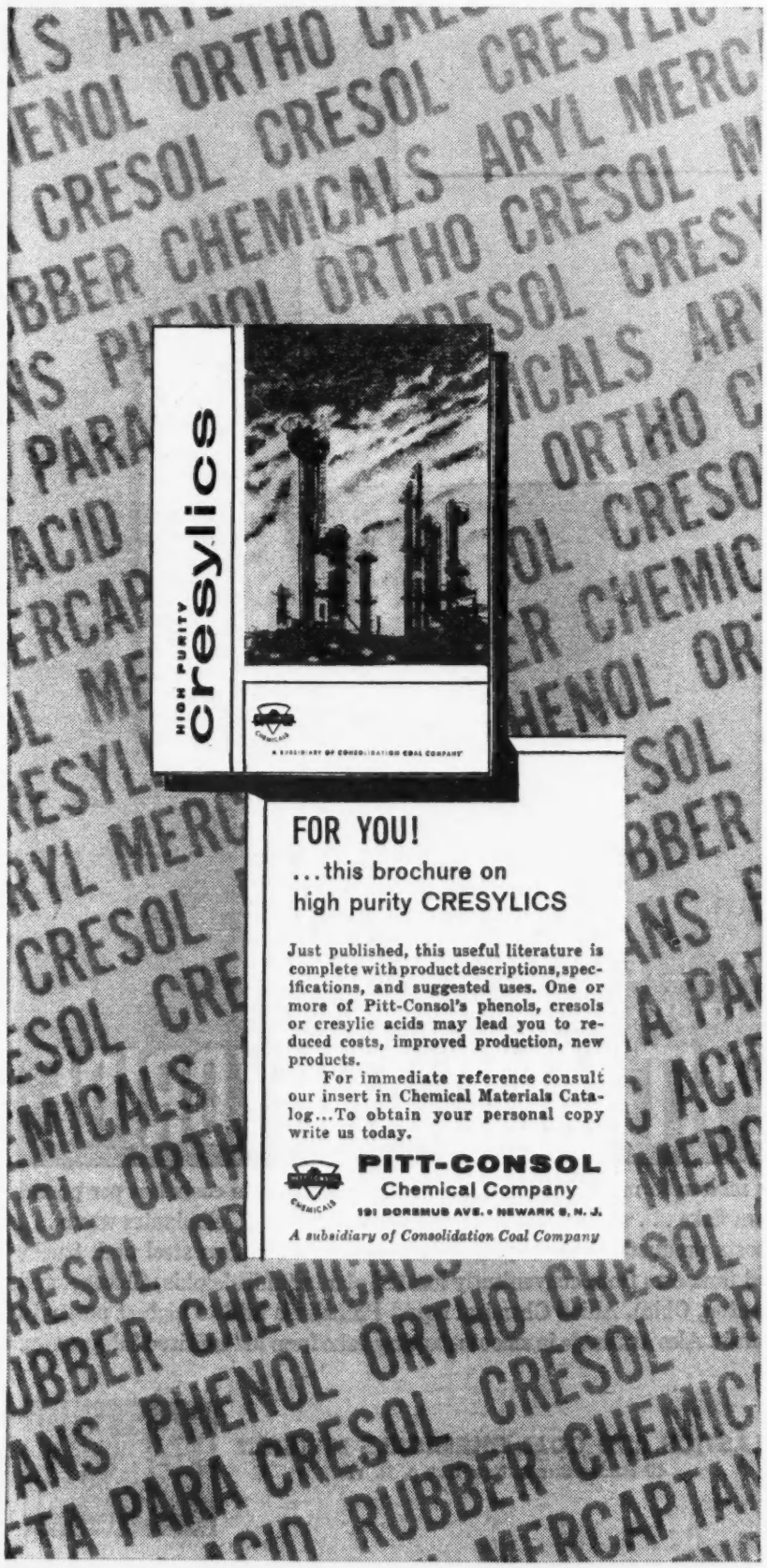
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Thailand Ere Long an Exporter of Drugs

—Continued from page 5

be the goal of the new installation to satisfy Thailand's domestic pharmaceutical needs as quickly as possible.

When this is done, some of the plant's drug output may be exported to surrounding countries. Figures show that $16 million worth of pharmaceuticals were imported into Thailand last year.

The idea of a drug industry for the country, better known as Siam, is the outgrowth of a campaign by the government of Thailand to attract skilled labor and capital of foreign manufacturers. Merck and the Dumox Company of Denmark were approached to put up the initial drug producing facilities.

According to Visutr Artaykti, Ambassador to the United States, Thailand decided to initiate the country's industrialization by inviting a US and a European drug producer to build plants. The ambassador was in New York last week at a joint press conference with John T. Connor, president of Merck, to announce the move.

Thailand's Incentive Program

The ambassador went on to explain that the government of Thailand offers protection to infant industries from competition with imported goods by giving the authorized industries an exemption from import duties on machinery and equipment for their establishment or for major expansion.

"Corporations or limited companies, at the first stage of their industrial activities, are exempted from payment of taxes on their income derived from the sales of their products for a period of from two to five years.

"Facilities for remittance abroad in foreign currency are permitted for capital and profits. Importation of skilled technical workers is permitted above immigration quotas," Mr. Arthayukti said.

Informally and in answer to a question from the press, the ambassador said that no matter how eager his country is to attract foreign industry, it would turn down any manufacturing offers from Russia.

"As yet we haven't been confronted with any Soviet proposals, but if they should occur, they would not be considered," he said.

Besides giving the country its own drug industry, this Merck project will furnish jobs for at least 150 plant workers, most of whom will be Thais, according to Dr. Anthonie T. Knoppers, president of Merck Sharp & Dohme (Thailand) International and a key figure in Merck's negotiations with the Thai government.

After the plant is established, Dr. Knoppers said, drug research projects will be instigated to uncover the particular pharmaceutical needs of the country, using, as much as possible, those raw materials which are most economically available to Thailand.

DuPont Executive Gets Post

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has named Robert W. Grimble to the newly-created post of assistant director of manufacturing in the elastomer chemicals department. Mr. Grimble was previously manager in the manufacturing division.

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Arthur Little's Big Idea Becomes Success Abroad

Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., and a number of individuals in Great Britain knew what they were doing a couple of years ago when they established near Edinburgh, Scotland, an independent scientific organization of an international character and named it the Arthur D. Little Research Institute.

The organization has just issued its second annual report, which vindicates the judgment of its founders and reviews some of the work done in 1958. The account details four studies underway on behalf of clients, ranging from metallurgy to organic chemistry, and including research on corrosion, high polymers, sugar derivatives and the chemistry of wood.

The institute is unique in conception and method of operation. It undertakes basic research on a contract basis and its findings are published in the scientific literature. The organization is not directly concerned with applied research or research with specific or immediate commercial objectives.

The relationship between the institute and Arthur D. Little is flexible and informal. The institute, not being an integral part of the American organization, is separately organized under its own board of directors under the chairmanship of Lord Bilsland.

Phenomena of Metal Surfaces

A five-man team under Dr. Paul Hersch, the report states, is studying the chemical and physical phenomena at metal surfaces and the effect of organic inhibitors. Over one hundred organic compounds have been screened as inhibitors for mild steel and preliminary attempts have been made to correlate structure and inhibitory power.

Further work has been carried out by Dr. Manfred Gordon and his three colleagues on the mechanism and kinetics of the formation of isotactic polymers and the polymerization of various monomers.

The report also describes developments in the preparation of new sucrose derivatives, using alkali metal derivatives as intermediates, under Drs. W. A. P. Black and E. T. Dewar.

A new project is concerned with the chemical modification of wood which will render timber resistant to decay, insects, fire and changes in dimensions without affecting adversely the strength, appearance or any other feature of the wood.

Russians Aren't Buying

—Continued from page 4

copolymers of styrene, with a 5,000 tons per annum capacity.

- Equipment for a factory to make sodium tripolyphosphate.
- Equipment for a plant to make phosphorus.
- Equipment for an acetate silk plant, with a production capacity of 5,100 tons annually.
- Equipment for a facility to make activated carbon black from liquid raw materials.

And 100 million rubles have been set aside for equipment for production of articles from polyethylene, polyvinylchloride, etc.

The Russians have an equally long list of needs in the synthetic fatty alcohols field. Included are:

- Equipment for two synthetic fatty alcohol units, with a capacity of 5,000 tons per annum.
- Equipment for production of alkylamides of synthetic fatty acids, with a capacity of 5,000 tons annually.
- Equipment for continuous production of phenol-formaldehyde resins capacity: 30,000 tons per annum.
- Equipment for plant to make styrene and shock- resistent polystyrene, with a capacity of 20,000 tons annually.
- Full factory equipment production of "AH" salt and "66" nylon, with a capacity of 10,000 tons of nylon annually.
- Equipment for production of PVC, with a yearly capacity of 35,000 to 40,000 tons.
- Equipment of a factory for production of plastics pipes—capacity 20,000 tons annually.
- Equipment for production of tetrafluorethylene, capacity 3,000 tons a year.
- Equipment of a factory for production of synthetic glycerin, at a capacity of 5,000 tons a year.
- Equipment of a factory for production of ethylene urea—capacity 1,000 tons annually.

One hundred million rubles have been set aside by the USSR for miscellaneous chemical equipment.

Russia's search to strengthen its chemical industry with equipment and know-how doesn't stop at the US border. Despite the fact that ours is the economic relationship they'd most cherish, the Russians have been reaching out for other liaisons as well.

Later this month, for example, representatives of the state chemical industry agency of one of the satellites—Czechoslovakia—is scheduled to enplane for Canada in search of up to $10 million worth of items that include synthetic rubber, carbon black, pulp and paper equipment, along with technology to make rubber and the carbon black.

England Grabbing Soviet Money

Canada's mother country has been grabbing off Russian money for some time now. Two of the latest agreements entered into by British firms:

- Courtaulds, Ltd., has signed a $42 million pact to supply complete plants and processes for viscose rayon tire cord, acrylic staple fiber and cellulose acetate yarn. This contract follows one signed last year; the company is now delivering equipment for a Russian cellulose acetate plant under the earlier pact.
- Vickers-Armstrong and Highpolymer & Petrochemical Engineering have just been awarded a $6.16 million contract for a synthetic fiber plant.

Silicone Resins Are Called Big 'Babies'

—Continued from page 4

company has just put seven new silicone rubbers on the market.)

Silicone glass fabric laminates in electrical components account for a good share of the resin's growth.

Continental Diamond Fibre Corporation and Narmco Resins & Coatings Company, produce silicone glass cloth laminates. Goodyear Aircraft Corporation fabricates reinforced plastic radomes from the laminate. GE has a new flexible silicone varnish, applied to glass sleeving, glass doth and glass served wire.

Other Uses for Resin

The resin is also used as a thermosetting molding powder, foamed plastic, water repellant for concrete, adhesive for bonding tetrafluorethylene and in manufacture of pressure sensitive tape and cloth.

Copolymerized or blended with alkyds, phenol, epoxies, isocyanates, its range of applications is broadened even further—illustrated by silicone-epoxy plastic tools, corrosion resistant coatings. Union Carbide's silicones division, a leader in silicone resins, has developed several resins specifically for blending or copolymerizing with thermosets, the newsletter points out.

High temperature silicone based sealant, developed by Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, is being tested by the aircraft industry now. Silicone's high-temperature properties are especially attractive to aircraft and missile builders. But other commercial applications can use other characteristics to advantage, such as weatherability, corrosion resistance, and electrical and adhesive properties.

Rayon Dumping Charge Rejected by Government

Two complaints made to the Treasury Department that rayon fibers were being dumped into the United States in violation of the anti-dumping law were rejected last week by the department.

The complaints were directed at shipments from Sweden and Switzerland. The department said that an investigation failed to uncover any evidence to support the charges because the quantities sold to the United States were inadequate to form a basis for fair value comparison.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

A day doesn't go by that one doesn't read someplace or hear somebody somewhere yelling about the declining volume of US exports. Just possibly these outcries could be averted if the panicky took a cursory look at the ways in which the drug houses, and to a large extent the chemical trades generally, are handling the complexity of problems that surround foreign trade. In so doing, they would eventually discover that US firms are finding it immensely more agreeable to both themselves and their overseas buyers to organize foreign subsidiaries or otherwise make an agreement with a foreign government to setup manufacturing facilities abroad. The latter solution is particularly good, it would seem, because it's a cooperative effort, prompting foreign governments, in return for US capital and technical assistance, to grant many concessions including relief from import competition and tax exemption for a specified number of years.

The most recent instance of such a venture was provided by the announcement last week that a leading US drug firm had concluded arrangements with the Thai government to establish the first pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities in Thailand.

The proposed plant which is to take in a 7½ acre tract near Bangkok, the nation's capital, is expected to be in full production by mid-1960. Output will include vitamins, antibiotics, diuretics, and steroids as well as drugs for the specific treatment of high blood pressure and heart disease.

The US manufacturer in question will be competing in Thailand with a Danish outfit. Nonetheless, this venture will probably net the firm an additional rise in foreign sales, which in the first half of '59 increased 15 percent. And this, incidentally, despite a decline in exports.

Caffeine — Pharmaceutical users have cutback purchases of caffeine in recent weeks but overall sales nonetheless remain at good levels, suppliers say, due to the strong seasonal upswing in demand from the makers of cola beverages.

Market is still quite competitive, of course, as large volume foreign offerings pose a continual threat to the domestic industry. In May, for example, imports totaled 134,800 pounds, a goodly amount when one considers that the US market for caffeine is slightly in excess of 2 million pounds annually. Sources of May imports: West Germany 109,800 pounds, and the Netherlands 25,000.

Despite these foreign pressures, trade sources doubt further action on domestic prices. The current schedule is low and competitive, they reason, noting also a stronger price tone in overseas markets which could mean higher replacement costs eventually.

Gelatin—May production of gelatin, according to a Census bureau report, amounted to 5,098,000 pounds, appreciably above the preceding month's figure (4,768,000), but slightly lower than May '58 output of 5,217,000 pounds.

Shipments during May, at 5,041,000 pounds, were also above the April level (4,904,000), but fell short of the May '58 total of 5,331,000.

Gelatin stocks at month's end measured 13,097,000 pounds, up slightly from April (13,040,000), but 1.3 million pounds lower than inventories on May 30 a year earlier.

Production of pharmaceutical grade gelatin in May amounted to 238,000 pounds, well below the 375,000 pounds of the preceding month, and the 295,000 of May '58.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 11, 1958
60.49	60.49	60.49	63.13

For Current Prices see page **9**

Shipments followed the same pattern, declining in May to 216,000 pounds, from 255,000 in Apil, and 282,000 in the same month a year prior. As is readily seen, output and shipments were more closely in balance during May of this year, however.

Stocks of pharmaceutical grade gelatin totaled 914,000 pounds at May's end, compared with the 892,000 pounds on hand April 30. This figure nonetheless represented a substantial improvement over the outsize inventory position of May '58—1,149,000 pounds.

l-Glutamine—A leading producer announced a new large quantity price of $73 per kilo for l-glutamine a fortnight ago, admittedly to create interest in what the firm considers a chemical with great "therapeutic potential." Behind this move, it was learned, is a market that has been deadlocked over the past year by low output, low profits and high prices.

Glutamine, while not an essential amino acid, is nonetheless found in large quantities in blood and brain. It has been found particularly effective in peptic ulcer therapy and in the treatment of chronic alcoholism. These two applications, incidentally, are said to represent the greatest potential markets for glutamine.

Other fields in which the chemical shows promise, on the basis of initial investigations, are the treatment of epilepsy and efforts to increase the IQ of mentally retarded children.

The firm announcing the new large lot listing indicated that as soon as stronger interest materialized, it would be ready to chop prices once again.

Menthol—Imports of natural menthol in May totaled 73,671 pounds. As usual, Brazil was the major source of this material, supplying 67,699 pounds. Smaller shipments—inconsequential in comparison really—came from Japan (3,000), Argentina (1,902), West Germany (1,000), and Spain (100 pounds).

There was no apparent change in spot markets here last week. Brazilian material was still bringing rather high prices — $6.25 to $6.40 a pound—despite the fact that menthol consumption was seasonally off. But the likelihood that prices will continue to rise or at least remain at current levels until the new Brazilian crop is received here next winter apparently provided a good motive for buying now.

Tartrates—Trade sources note a hardening trend in tartrates prices in European markets which may mean that higher replacement costs are in store for dealers here. Thus, the word to consumers is: Look for price advances this Fall, maybe sooner.

At the present time, US consumption of both tartaric acid and cream of tartar is

Drugs and Fine Chemical Imports: May

Imports of selected drugs and fine chemicals for the months of April and May, 1959, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		May	*April*
Caffeine	lbs.	134,800	53,498
Camphor:			
Refined	lbs.	11,900	0
Synthetic	lbs.	15,200	12,200
Iodine, crude	lbs.	51,330	56,489
Menthol:			
Natural	lbs.	73,671	87,206
Synthetic	lbs.	0	0
Quinidine & salts	ozs.	85,423	43,873
Quinine sulfate	ozs.	35,000	47,555
Saccharin	lbs.	16,049	11,961
Sodium alginate	lbs.	85,870	60,500
Tartaric acid	lbs.	283,101	120,133
Theobromine	lbs.	5,500	5,071
Vitamins and vitasterols:			
Animal origin	lbs.	0	672
Other origin	lbs.	49,001	35,657

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

running into large volume, consequently depleting stocks built-up by users as well as dealers in anticipation of higher import duties that did not materialize.

May imports of tartaric acid amounted to 283,101 pounds, compared with 120,133 in April. Spain shipped the largest quantity here, 260,500 pounds, followed by Italy with 22,377. Canada accounted for the remaining 224 pounds.

Vitamins—With two possible exceptions, niacin and niacinamide, vitamin prices have firmed up satisfactorily during the past few weeks, trade sources report. None could pinpoint the source of this newly found stability, but it was apparent that several factors were involved. Not the least of these was the fact that prices are now at levels sufficiently low to allow domestic producers to put up a stiff front in face of low-cost foreign material.

Overproduction of the domestic industry has also been minimized as a depressing factor by the increasing consumption of vitamins in foods, it was said.

Spokesman for one big name in the industry figured additionally that several of the new accounts his firm was picking up may have been longtime buyers of vitamins, but strictly the foreign variety. But no one was admitting anything, as is only proper.

Imports of vitamins of other than animal origin amounted to 49,001 pounds in May. The Netherlands led off the list of suppliers with 13,828 pounds, followed by Italy (12,191), France (9,921), Japan (9,676), and Denmark (2,050 pounds).

Botanicals

Agar—Among botanicals, agar is one of the firmest of the firm, pricewise. And this, despite the fact that General Services Administration recently unloaded a goodly percentage of material from the nation's stockpile.

Whether the government's surplus agar is now on the domestic market is not known for sure, but the trade appears not to care. According to one source, demand here is excellent and as offerings from Japan and Europe have been limited due to short crops, the government's agar should be readily absorbed.

Agar USP Kobe No. 1 strip is currently listed at $2.10 a pound, the powdered material at $2.40.

Arabic Gum — Prices continue to strengthen as supplies dwindle and demand quickens. Main influence on the market: the fact that the Sudanese gum arabic crop is going to be extremely short this year—anywhere from 15 to 35 percent below the normal yields, according to various estimates.

Chamomile Flowers — Dealers have marked down the price of Hungarian flowers to $1.75 a pound, in anticipation of new crop arrivals within the next month. Interest is described as fair.

Senega Root—Senega root was advanced last week to $2.25-$2.50 a pound. Dealers reports indicated that higher replacement costs necessitated the upward adjustment despite the fact that current buying interest, as is usual this time of year, happens to be rather dull.

Function Discount

—Continued from page 3

tion or functions the buyers perform. Most chemical manufacturers who produce a variety of chemicals, and that is characteristic of the industry, may choose to employ a system of functional discounts in the distribution of one product and a single price system in the sale of another.

"The legislation now before you, like last year's proposal, apparently assumes that a seller's system of distributing his products includes only wholesalers or retailers, and that where a purchased performs both wholesale and retail, or other functions, the allocation of varying discounts is feasible and even easy.

"Neither assumption is true in the chemical industry. The distribution of literally thousands of different chemical end-products is necessarily so varied and flexible as to make all but impossible the kind of administration which would be required by the proposed legislation."

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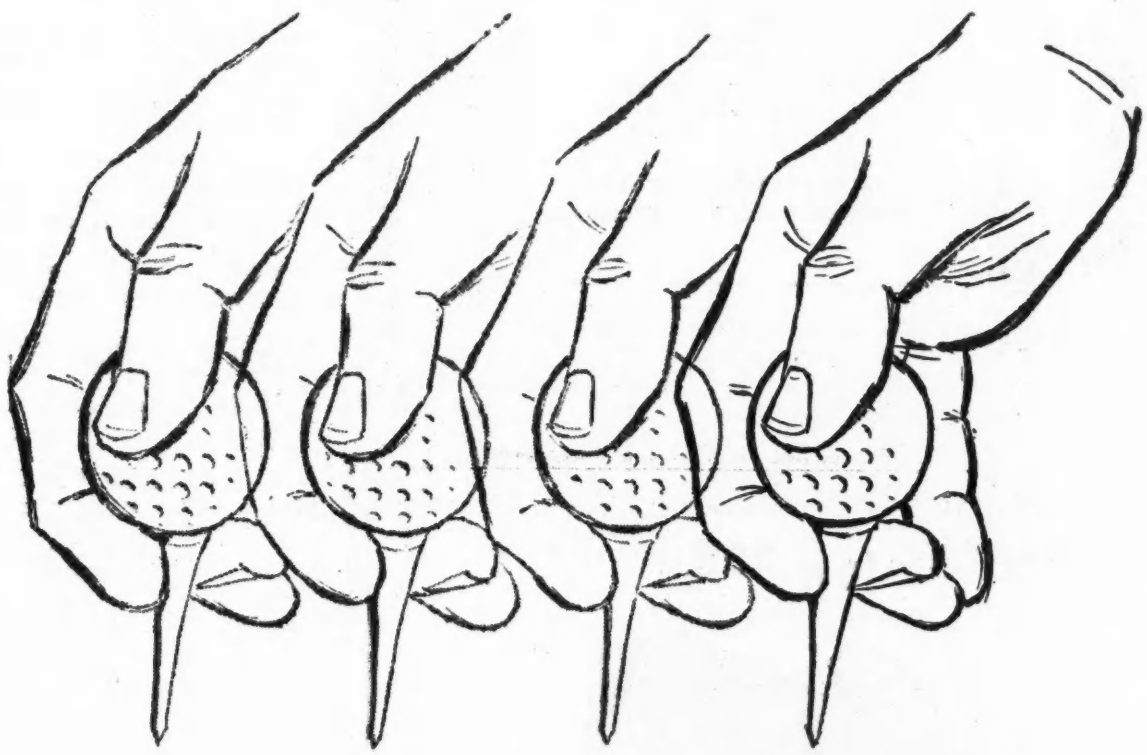

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Data Offered

Air Reduction Sales Corporation, a division of Air Reduction Company, New York, has published a thirty-two page booklet covering production and commercial applications of currently available **industrial gases.** According to the firm, the booklet—offering a comprehensive survey of how each gas is made—includes data on oxygen, nitrogen, argon, helium, acetylene, hydrogen, carbon dioxide, and the rare gases—neon, xenon, krypton, atmospheric helium and specially purified argon. Copies are available by writing to Air Reduction Sales at 150 East 42nd street, New York, 17. (Specify Catalog ADC 892.)

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has published a technical bulletin on **magnesium hydride.** Included in the sixteen-page manual is a general discussion of the metal hydrides with sections covering properties, reactions, uses and handling precautions for magnesium hydride. Copies are available on request by writing to the technical service and development department in Midland.

Eastman Kodak Company's Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., has issued a booklet covering the use of **isobutyl alcohol** as a solvent and chemical intermediate. One of the facets of the book is its coverage of the use of the material as a chemical intermediate in the preparation of plasticizers and hydraulic fluids, and as a gasoline additive. Copies are available by writing for "Eastman Isobutyl Alcohol" to the firm at Kingsport.

Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division, Springfield, Mass., has issued a twelve-page booklet describing the properties and various formulations of a new series of water soluble **ethylene maleic anhydride copolymers** which can be furnished either as an anhydride, free acid or ammonium salt. The new resins are designated "DX-840" by Monsanto. Copies of the booklet are available by writing to Department G at the Springfield facility.

Union Carbide Metals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, has issued a folder giving physical properties and potential uses of **"Electromet" metal acetylacetonates.** The folder includes literature references on uses such as catalysts and intermediates in chemical syntheses and as additives to promote desirable properties in rubber, plastic and petroleum products.

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EST. 1914

Clayton Act May Soon Become a Booby Trap

—Continued from page 5

Mr. Meader said, "I believe there probably would be less objection to making their orders final, giving rise to a cause of action with a penalty of $5,000 a day. That is a very severe penalty, particularly when language is so broad that reasonable men may get different meanings out of it.

"I might say that with respect to the $5,000 penalty that each day the cease and desist order is violated constitutes a different offense, so it is possible for a respondent to run up a terriffic bill by disputing the correctness of the position of the FTC that the respondent is in violation of a cease and desist order."

Chairman Emanuel Celler of New York, whose judiciary committee reported the bill, did not dispute the point made by Mr. Meader but emphasized that the committee was aware of this problem and has called attention to it in its report:

"The committee intends that the commission or boards affected will make a continuous effort to issue orders that are as definitive as possible."

"In other words," Mr. Celler continued, "the judiciary committee had in mind exactly what the gentleman has discussed. We want to have the orders made clear so that anyone may read them and understand them. It is hoped that as a result of the colloquies that we had during the hearings, and as a result of this admonition in the report, that the various commissions and boards shall in the future make clear and definite exactly what their orders are."

Small Comfort Noted

One saving clause to companies which some day may find themselves accused of violating a cease and desist order is the fact that the penalty does not apply until after the accused has been found guilty following a hearing in a federal court. A jury trial can be had. Also, the amount of fine is discretionary with the judge.

The record shows that under the FTC act, most of the penalties that have been assessed against violators have been less than $5,000, although there has been one instance of a penalty of $38,000, two instances of $25,000 fines and another of $20,000.

Refrigerated LPG Plant In Arabia to Sell Offshore

Arabian American Oil Company is building a $5.25 million refrigerated LPG plant at its Ras Tanura terminal in Saudi Arabia. Scheduled for completion in August of next year, the plant's output will be distributed through offshore sales.

According to Aramco, the new unit will cool the gas to 25 degrees below zero Fahrenheit to permit its overseas shipment as a liquid in special refrigerated tankers. The firm says the unit—which will have a capacity of 4,000 barrels per calendar day—will be the first in the world to make refrigerated LPG available for tanker shipment.

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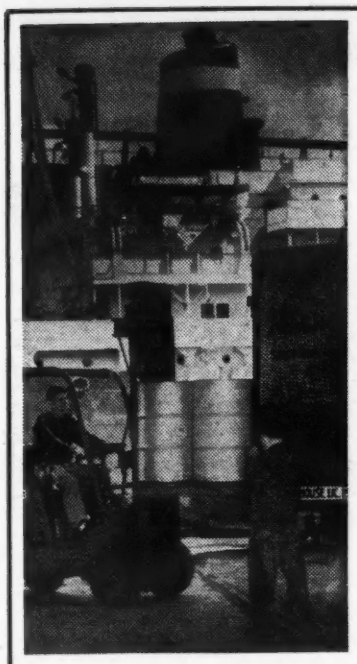

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

A virtual crisis in the vanilla bean industry, a 5 cent per pound reduction in the price of eugenol and a flurry of orders for lemon and orange oils welcomed dealers back to their desks last week after the holiday week end. Getting a specific price for vanilla last week was almost as difficult as getting an order of vanilla. As one dealer said, "I've been in the vanilla bean business for over 50 years and I've never seen anything like it." He is referring, of course, to the sudden skyrocket advance vanilla beans took three weeks ago. "They're still going up," he said, "but the price rise is not the whole problem. There just aren't enough beans to go around."

Estimates are that there are only some 25 tons of beans remaining on the island of Madagascar as compared to the approximately 60 tons remaining last year at this time.

Dealers predict that there will be no carry-over crop this year and the next crop won't be ready for shipment until late February of 1960, so a tight situation is in prospect for the remainder of this year.

In the category of seeds and spices, it was reported than an even tighter market situation is in prospect for black pepper, owing, of course, to the unwillingness of the Singapore shippers to lower their prices.

Price Trends

Advanced

Poppy seed, Dutch, 1½c. per lb.
Danish, 1½c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaraguan natural, ½c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, 50c. per lb.

Reduced

Allspice, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 1c. per lb.
No. 0000, 2c. per lb.
Eugenol, U.S.P., 5c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, recond., 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 10, 1958
145.54	145.43	145.42	145.88

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Citronella—Both the Java type and the Ceylon type remained at their previous quotations, 72½c. per pound and 60c. per pound, respectively. And the general feeling here is that these prices will hold for several weeks to come. As well as this publication could determine, material from Ceylon is unavailable at any price. This does not mean that the local dealers are in any real trouble right now. Stocks seem to be adequate, but it is the replacing of these stocks that presents the problem. By the time replacement is necessary, however, the situation may have eased, New York's optimistic dealers suggested last week.

According to agricultural information here, it takes only six to eight months for the plants to reach the size at which it is profitable to harvest them. Then the cutting is done by women and young girls who chop the grass with sickles. Harvesting goes on during most of the year, but the three principal seasons are from May to June, from August to September and from December to the middle of January.

Under no circumstances, however, is the grass ever cut during rainy spells. This is partly because the grass is apt to ferment while lying in the damp field and also because distillation of wet grass requires long hours and a great amount of fuel.

Normally the cut grass is allowed to dry in the fields for approximately 3 days (depending on the sunshine and the atmospheric conditions) then it is tied into bundles, stacked in the fields for more drying and finally hauled on carts to the distilleries.

Clove Bud — Reports from Madagascar shippers indicate that the market continues to weaken, but as yet, this has had little effect on spot pricing. Clove bud oil remains at its previous quotation, $2.70 per pound.

Clove Leaf—Last week's price was reported to be $1.38 per pound.

Geranium—The higher shipping prices mentioned on these pages two weeks ago have not yet affected the spot prices. The level is unusually high, but no advance has been noted this month. Currently the Bourbon type is selling at prices ranging from $19.50 to $21 per pound.

When the new crop is harvested in October, relief is expected, according to reliable sources here.

Hemlock—This oil seems to be rather steady at its previous quotation, $2.55 per pound.

Lavender Flower — The 35-37 percent ester remained at $2.75 per pound; the 40-42 percent ester, $5 per pound, and the spike, Spanish, $2.20 per pound.

Lemon—Essential oil companies are indebted to the thirsty populace for rising sales of lemon oil, they said last week. A number of dealers reported that their desks were piled high with orders for warm-weather flavorings when they returned from their July 4 holiday.

California lemon remained at $3.10 per pound and Messina remained at $4.50 per pound.

Lime—As the peak season for warm-weather beverages draws near, flavoring dealers are becoming increasingly more concerned about the availability of lime oil. And, as is often the case, the shortage is precipitated by political unrest.

It seems that the climate of revolution in the Dominican Republic is having a disquieting effect on its neighbor, Haiti, a chief producer of lime oil. Traditionally, Haiti is a peace-loving country, but its very proximity to Trujillo's Dominican Republic puts it in a potentially dangerous position.

Aware of the situation, one essential oil dealer here said his company is, "watching it with one eye." With the other eye, they're watching the price list which quotes West Indian lime oil at $6.50 per pound. West Indian expressed is selling for $7.75 per pound.

According to reliable agricultural data, the lime tree flowers and bears fruit during the entire year, although the main blossoming period starts in the spring along with the April showers. In Haiti, the tree does not prosper in the mountainous regions. Rather it grows in a hot, dry climate with fertile, adequately-drained soil. If the climate is too humid, the trees suffer with root diseases, withertip and scale insects.

Orange—Normal warm-weather demand has been keeping the essential oil dealers busy. They report that the hotter the weather gets and the higher the temperature-humidity index goes, the better their sales of the citrus flavorings are. No price change is in prospect, though, because there seem to be ample quantities of orange oil in stock. Current prices are: sweet distilled, 60c. per pound; California expressed, 85c. per pound; Florida expressed, 70c. per pound; Messina, $3.25 per pound, and West Indian bitter, $2.75 per pound.

Patchouli—The market is firm and no advances or reductions are anticipated. Last week's quotation remained at $4.80 per pound.

Petitgrain—The market continues to be firm, dealers here report.

Peppermint—A weakening market for over a year, peppermint was reported to be declining even further. Its current quotation is $3.70 per pound as compared with the July, 1958 quotation, $4.50 per pound. This situation has come about, so the New York dealers report, because the 1958 crop was an exceptionally large one. After harvesting last year, the Crop Reporting Board announced that it had, indeed, been a good year for peppermint oil. The Board published figures that indicated the 1958 crop had exceeded the relatively large 1957 crop by a good 10 percent, thus laying the groundwork for the steady decline in price that has gradually been taking place.

With so much material on hand and the 1959 crop soon to be on the market, it is expected that prices will be reduced even further to attract more buyers. Part of the new crop will be available in August.

Some mint is cut from the middle of July to the middle of August and some of it is cut in the latter part of August and early September. After it is cut, it is usually left in the fields at least 48 hours to dry. Then it is taken to the distilleries and dumped into the vats which are usually from 6 to 11 feet deep and 6 to 9 feet wide across the top. Steam is turned on to moisten the material, then the lid

Essential Oils

is clamped on. Distillation requires approximately an hour—the wetter the mint is the longer the distillation process takes. When this is completed, the oil is collected in cans or drums.

Sandalwood—Reports continue to come in that the market for sandalwood oil is strengthening. Currently it is being quoted at prices ranging from $13.25 to $14.50 per pound in drums. This, of course, is for the East Indian variety, which belongs to a different family than that to which the West Indian belongs. East Indian is a superior, and therefore, more expensive oil.

It is interesting to note that the Hundus and Parsis of India use the sandalwood itself for religious purposes. According to reliable sources, the tree is native to the highlands of southern India and the Malayan Archipelago. It also has been planted in the State of Mysore which has become one of the world's chief sandalwood producing regions.

It seems that in Mysore, every sandal tree belongs to the government—even if it is in your own backyard. Furthermore, the law stipulates that every proprietor of land on which the sandal tree grows give it the proper care. No one is allowed to cut a tree, possess, transport or export sandalwood, or even distill the wood without the express permission of the government.

If the wood is ever used for carving, for example, it must have the official government stamp to prove that it has been bought from the government—that it isn't bootleg sandalwood.

The only way a tree can be cut, legally, is for it to be dead or showing rather definite signs of ailing, in which case the government forest official grants permission to fell it. If, however, the official weakens and accepts a bribe to allow the cutting of a healthy tree, he is subject to fine. The only circumstances under which a healthy tree may be felled is for it to be used for scientific or experimental purposes.

Thyme—Both the red and the white have maintained the strength they exhibited three weeks ago. Red is currently being quoted at $2-$2.40 per pound and white, $2.20-$2.75 per pound.

Ylang Ylang—A couple of months ago when the Russians bought some 15 tons of this perfuming agent, there was speculation that the market would firm up and prices advance. Such, however, has not been the case. Ylang ylang is considered a steady market, ranging in price from $7 to $22 per pound in bottles. The extra grade ranges from $28 to $33 in bottles.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citronellol—A strong market situation in citronella, the essential oil from which citronellol is derived, is responsible for firming the market for this aromatic.

Eugenol—With the clove oils still reported to be levelling off, eugenol, too, is levelling off from its previous high. Last week's tally showed that it declined 5c. per pound, bringing the price down to $2.25 per pound.

Methyl Salicylate—Producers still predict that a slight price reduction will take place within the next year or so. The current quotation, 62½c. per pound, has been in effect during the past two years.

Seeds and Spices

Cumin Seed—Early fall arrivals are available at reasonable prices, it was reported.

Pimento—Dealers are still asking for the removal of price controls, it was said. And, although it was not likely that free trade would be resumed, the Marketing Board is considering offering pimento for shipment during the next six months at a price close to the current spot level. Reports indicate that the 1959 crop will be a normal one.

Pepper—Business was slow last week with Singapore shippers holding at levels which hardly let dealers make replacements on the basis of the current market. Importers are reluctant to buy with current source prices so high; spot demand is on the rise, so a tighter spot market is in prospect through this month and the next.

Poppy Seed—Source prices for both the old and the new crops continued to be firm. Thus, the spot situation is tight.

Sesame Seed—Word from Nicaragua is that there are few stocks available for shipment between now and the time for the new crop, so the spot situation is tight and firming.

Vanilla Beans—As near as this publication could ascertain, the price of Madagascar vanilla is $13 per pound. The previous quotation, established three weeks ago, was $12.50 per pound.

According to the vanilla bean dealers in the New York area, the natives of Madagascar are gradually turning from vanilla to other crops as their means of livelihood.

For one reason, the vanilla bean price fluctuates so greatly that no one is ever quite sure how much his year's labor is going to bring him in return; and for another, the vanilla plant must be laboriously pollinated by hand. Also, the dealers reported, it takes a vanilla plant three years to produce beans, further adding to the complications of growing them. Research is underway to speed up the bean-bearing process, but the three-year period has not been appreciably shortened.

The hurricanes in March that damaged other Madagascar crops undoubtedly took its toll of the vanilla plants, it was generally felt here.

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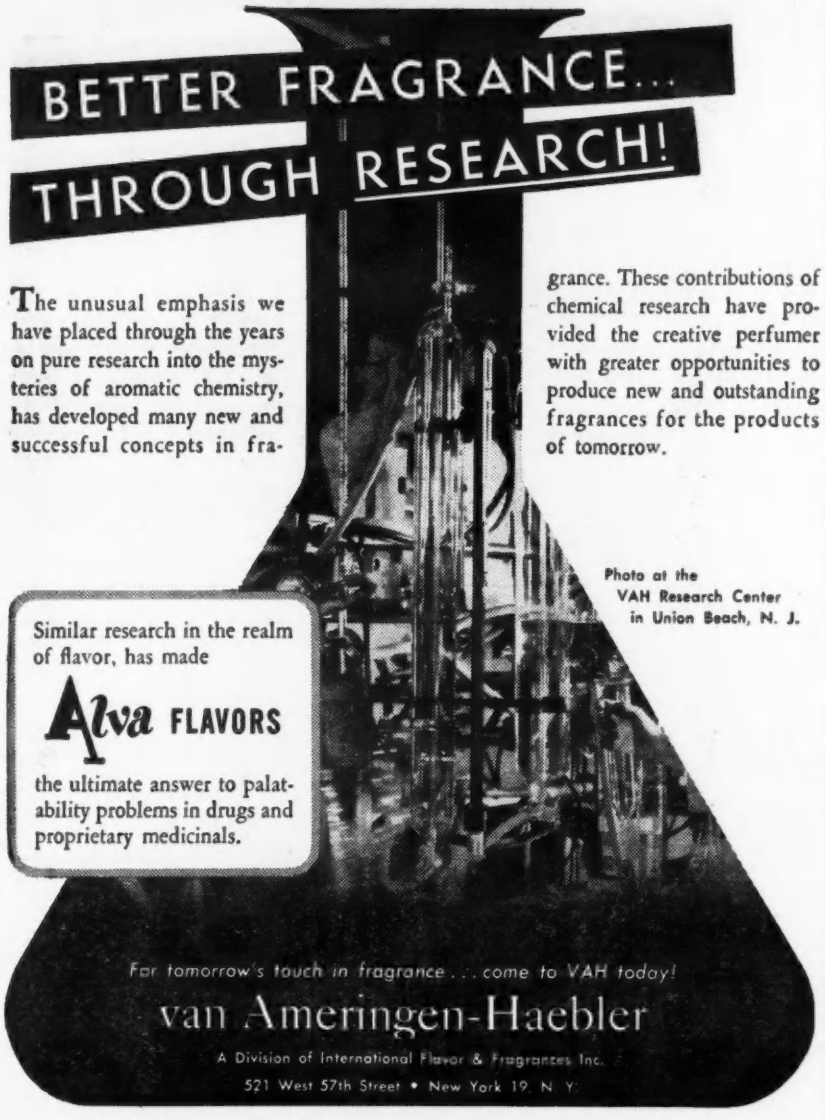

Photo at the VAH Research Center in Union Beach, N. J.

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Carbide Fluorocarbon Unit Boasts Advanced Technics

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, has incorporated several improved processing technics into its 50 million pound a year fluorocarbons plant at Institute, W. Va.

Included in the improved technics are advanced molecular seive dehydration and an ultra-modern system of instrumented production control.

What these improvements and others mean to the plant is that all grades of fluorocarbons will be available at all times for shipment from the plant's storage facilities, which include twelve 38,000-gallon tanks and several smaller units.

Fluorocarbons currently being made at the plant are "Ucon 11" (trichloromonofluoromethane), "Ucon 12" (dichlorodifluoromethane), "Ucon 22" (monochlorodifluoromethane), "Uconn 113" (trichlorotrifluoroethane), and "Ucon 114" (dichlorotetrafluoroethane).

Copper Compounds List Of Exemptions Lengthened

Copper oleate and copper sulfate monohydrate are to be added to the list of copper compounds that are exempt from the requirements of the Miller law that they be covered by residue tolerances when applied prior to harvest.

Announcement of the proposed action was made last week by the Food and Drug Administration, saying that it was basing the exemption on the evidence taken at the spray residue hearings in 1950. Thirty days has been alloted interested persons to file written comments on the proposal.

FELTON CANADIAN MANAGER: George Liebel, named manager of its Canadian division by Felton Chemical Company, New York.

Alcoa Extrusion Press Part of Expansion Plan

Aluminum Company of America, Washington, D.C., is going to install a 5,200-ton capacity extrusion press at its Vernon, Calif., works.

The move, part of a $5 million expansion program, is scheduled to begin late this month. The facility is expected to be ready for production early in 1960. Also included in Alcoa's expansion plan are a building to house the press, and a 750,000-pound capacity stretcher, installed last year.

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Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

While there appears to be some overproduction of chelates and competition is stiff, there are still areas in which their full potential has not been realized. These fields include soaps, detergents, paper, fallout decontamination and electroplating. There are also several phases of water treatment that may open up a new market for chelates such as corrosion control, iron problems, inhibiting scale formation and slime and bacterial problems. Another expanding area is in industrial cleaners. Detergent disinfectant cleaners based on chlorinated phenol derivatives requiring soap for satisfactory performance up until now relied on glossy phosphates for hard water immunity. Recently, EDTA (ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid) chelates have been found successful in improving their action in hard water at low cost and quickly.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

In a recent report by OPD, end-uses of chelates were tallied as follows: textiles account for 45 percent of the market, soap and detergents, 14 percent, agriculture, 9 percent, rubber, 6 percent, and chemicals and miscellaneous, 26 percent.

One method of recovering oil is by flooding with water what is supposed to be a worn out well. Often times it is found that a well considered to be dry still has much oil tightly attached to the sand or rock surfaces inside the well. Nowadays, water pumped into the well can displace the adsorbed oil and return the well to productivity. Detergents are used in water flooding for they remove the oil from hydrophobic surfaces more efficiently and simply than water alone. However, the detergent can be too readily adsorbed by the surfaces from which it is supposed to remove the oil. Thus, the cost of detergents could run higher, relatively speaking, than production and processing costs of oil, making recovery uneconomic.

Detergents used in oil recovery have been ethylene oxide-alkyphenol condensates. Recently, however, the United States Bureau of Mines discovered that nonionic detergents of the ethylene oxide-propylene oxide type are not as readily adsorbed on the interior of oil wells. In fact, adsorption of ethylene oxide-propylene oxide condensates might be only one tenth that of the alkyiphenols. Detergents of the ethylene oxide-propylene oxide type are Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation's line of **"Pluronic"** detergents.

Catalysts & Accelerators

There are two distinct classes of catalysts discussed in this article. The first is a metallic catalysts. It is used in lead-free paints to promote, through drying of the paint film, the speed of the oxidation-polymerization reaction without participating in the actual reaction of the product.

The second is representative of the chemical type catalyst which promotes polymerization and curing of resinous materials and is somewhat involved in the chemical reaction of the product. It is an amine catalyst used in the curing of epoxy type resins, polyurethane foams and the like.

Nuodex Products Company has on the market **"Nuodex Cobalt 254,"** which is used to inhibit the loss of dry in lead-free systems. **"Nuodex Cobalt 254,"** described as being a smooth, uniform paste, has a minimum metal content of 21.0 percent, a specific gravity at 80°F. of 1.24 to 1.30, a weight of 10.3 to 10.8 pounds per gallon at 80°F.

Increasing limitations on the use of lead in paints has indicated the need for a lead-free additive which Nuodex claims they have developed in **"Nuodex Cobalt 254."** It may be safely used, states Nuodex, in any oil, alkyd, or oleoresinous pigmented system.

For best results, Nuodex suggests that **"Nuodex Cobalt 254"** be added to the mixer at concentrations ranging from 0.3 to 0.7 percent based on total vehicle solids. The exact amount depends upon the specific formulation and pigments used. Furthermore, **"Nuodex Cobalt 254"** may be formulated in deep colors, which can present serious problems with loss of dry on aging, with no side effects. Limited in application only by color considerations, **"Nuodex Cobalt 254"** is said to work well in a wide range of systems.

"Sipene SWU" has been developed by American Alcolac Corporation to fulfill the need in the polyurethane foam industry for an odorless amine catalyst. Described as being non-volatile, easy to handle and almost free from primary and secondary amines, it also contains two hydroxyl groups, and is bound into the polymer after providing the desired catalysts.

An ordorless, light yellow liquid, **"Sipene SWU"** contains 95 percent tertiary amine, 4 percent fatty alcohol, 0.2 percent secondary amine, and 0.2 percent moisture. **"Sipene SWU"** is soluble in all proportions in acetone, 95 percent ethanol, benzene, heptane, carbon tetrachloride and mineral acids. It is only partially soluble in water; however, it can be dispersed or emulsified readily.

American Alcolac suggests that **"Sipene SWU"** be used as a catalyst for polyurethane ofams, and as a catalyst and secondary curing agent for epoxy resins.

Sequestering Agents

There are basically three chemical classes of chelating or sequestering agents: polyphosphates, hydroxy-acids such as citric, gluconic and saccharic acids, and what are usually called aminopolycarboxylic acids of which ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA) is the best known example. The first two groups do not appear to have the same resistance to drastic conditions such as high temperature, acidity or alkalinity, or the complex stability as the EDTA group.

Chelation is the formation of a single chemical species by the union, which is usually reversible, between a metallic ion and one or more ions or molecules. Fields of application for chelating and sequestering agents include use in the cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries, in analytical chemistry, in the leather, paper and textile industries, in latices and emulsion paints, the metal industry, and oil refining.

Fairly recently, Harshaw Chemical Company announced the development of **"Aluminum Chelate PEA-1,"** a chemically modified aluminum isopropylate. According to the company, **"Aluminum Chelate PEA-1,"** can be utilized with advantage in many applications wherein aluminum isopropylate is unsatisfactory. Reasons for this are: it is a liquid product; there is less rapid hydrolysis; there is greater stability through enolization of the group; and there is the addition of an activation center through the conjugated double bonds on the enol.

"Aluminum Chelate PEA-1" is a derivative of aluminum isopropylate in which one isopropoxide group is replaced by ethyl acetoacetate. The resultant liberated isopropyl alcohol has been removed. The resulting compound is difunctional, possessing two reactive isopropoxide groups. The addition of the chelate group to form a membered ring stabilizes the polymerization of the parent alkoxide to produce a produce which remains liquid.

Harshaw further claims that **"Aluminum**

—Continued on page 67

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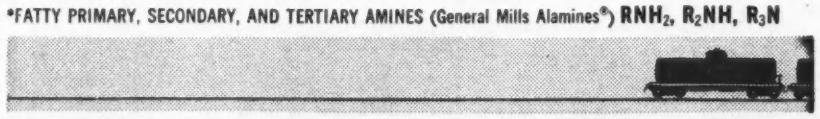
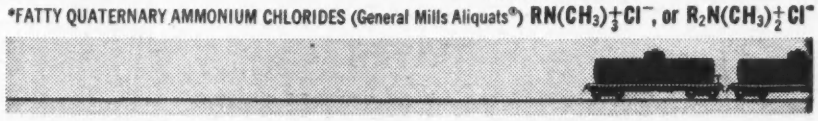
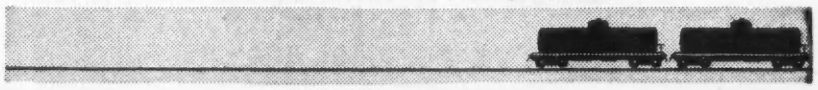


*FATTY QUATERNARY AMMONIUM CHLORIDES (General Mills Aliquats®) $RN(CH_3)_3^+Cl^-$, or $R_2N(CH_3)_2^+Cl^-$

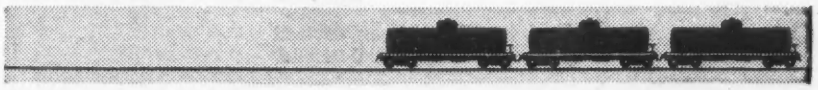


*N-FATTY 1, 3-PROPYLENE DIAMINES (General Mills Diams®) $RNH(CH_2)_3NH_2$



*FATTY AMINE ACETATES (General Mills Alamacs®) $RNH_3^+CH_3COO^-$

*FATTY NITRILES (General Mills Alitriles®) RCN



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Coatings Materials

The market has retained an active tone longer than usual for this time of the year. Here and there plants are planning to close for vacation and repairs while others already have, but the majority still are buying in good volume. The uncertain situation in the steel industry has much to do with this, trade sources said last week, citing alkyds and phthalates as receiving particular impetus from that quarter. Another factor not discounted by the trade was Detroit's continuing high level of production.

One upshot of the steel situation, according to informed observers, is a strong likelihood that demand for phthalates will retreat once the strike question has been settled, simply because consumers won't want to tie up cash in excessive inventory any longer than is necessary. While this view isn't unanimous, logic seems to favor it. On the other hand, for dry colors, pigments and other materials benefiting from steel's boom but not tied directly to steel as a raw material source, the outlook for the third quarter is fairly steady, these sources say.

Price activity was nil last week. Argentine casein was reported steady with previous reports of a firming outlook discounted in some quarters. Stocks of oldcrop Australian sufficed for the market's needs, but no offers on newcrop had been received yet and apparently no material was afloat. New Zealand, on the other hand, was ample all around.

USDA has issued its report for June on the Florida-Georgia naval stores market. As indicated by earlier week-to-week reports, the market was quite active, particularly so for rosin with sales soaring higher than for any month since last August. Most of the report can be found summarized below under "Naval Stores."

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 10, 1958
103.04	103.04	103.03	101.45

For Current Prices see page **9**

Prime Pigments

Chrome Colors — Buyers have started to trim new orders with the approach of vacation shutdowns. But while the business pace may appear slow in comparison with a month tgo, it is reported to be much better than at the same time last year.

As to prospects for the third-quarter, most sources contacted by this department are still optimistic. Some feel that even if there is a steel strike, chances are it will be settled before consumers' inventories are exhausted. If the strike is averted, steel will no doubt slow down, they say, because of these heavy inventories, but there is no reason to expect the rest of the economy to be affected.

In summary, the outlook hinges on the ultimate consumer rather than on basic industry at this point since the latter has already delivered the goods, literally. If new model cars keep selling as well as they have so far this year, these sources see every reason to expect a normal third quarter and a very prosperous fourth.

Chrome color supply, incidentally, has been quite adequate to date and should continue so, according to current production plans. Price changes are generally posted at the first of the year, but they have been known to pop up at other times when the market is competitive. None are on the books now.

Lacquer Materials

The phthalate group was found to be in just about the same position described in this space a week ago. The shortage of phthalic anhydride, with the vague menace of a priec advance in that quarter, had consumers still grabbing as much DOP as could be located and not having too much trouble locating it. For the PA shortage is reflected by phthalates only to the extent that minor delays in shipment are encountered, and for material going into inventory, delays are of no importance. Actual needs were being filled promptly in most cases, trade sources reported.

One upshot of this, according to informed sources, is a strong likelihood that the trade will run into considerably lighter demand once the steel strike question is settled, simply because consumers won't want to tie up cash in excessive inventory any longer than is necessary. While this view isn't unanimous, it seems to have logic on its side.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Demand for this item was reported to be normal for this time of the year. Some mills had already started to close for repairs and vacation, but those remaining open absorbed a fair volume of material. Prices held about unchanged, Argentine being amply available at 19½c. to 20½c. per pound, the range reflecting delivery date, French and Polish at 19¼c., oldcrop Australian at 20¾c. and New Zealand at a long standing quotation of 24c. per pound.

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in thousands of pounds during May with April's figures shown for comparison:

Production

	May	Apr.
Hide glue, total	4,385	*4,894
Low grade	1,880	1,937
Medium grade	1,036	1,440
High grade	827	*880
Extra high grade	592	637
Bone glue, total	4,900	4,343
Green	3,708	3,977
Extracted	1,192	466
Glue, total	9,285	*9,237

Shipments

Hide glue, total	4,621	*5,219
Low grade	1,875	2,087
Medium grade	1,282	2,209
High grade	1,041	*444
Extra high grade	423	479
Bone glue, total	5,321	4,927
Green	3,900	3,834
Extracted	1,421	1,093
Glue, total	9,942	*10,146

Stocks

Hide glue, total	22,935	23,171
Low grade	7,896	7,891
Medium grade	7,521	7,717
High grade	4,860	5,074
Extra high grade	2,658	2,489
Bone glue, total	10,124	10,545
Green	8,009	8,201
Extracted	2,115	2,344
Glue, total	33,059	33,716

* Revised.

Natural Resins

Gum—A moderate Summer's pace was noted in buying interest. All grades were well-supplied and steady in price. Congo copals met better than fair demand at 25c. to 26c. per pound for No. 1, 22c. to 24c. for No. 2 and 16½c. to 19c. for No. 3. East India batu bold dammar moved at 14½c. to 16c. per pound in bags.

Shellac—Prices continued to reflect the steady pattern of replacement costs, it-

Coatings Shipments, Output: May

	Factory shipments Dollars		Reported production Gallons	
	April	*May*	*April*	*May*
Trade sales	$103,000,000	$104,100,000	35,000,000	34,700,000
Industrial sales, total	67,700,000	68,900,000	29,800,000	29,900,000
Paint and varnish	50,600,000	51,800,000	22,300,000	22,600,000
Lacquer	17,100,000	17,100,000	7,500,000	7,300,000
Overall totals	$170,700,000	$173,000,000	*64,800,000	*64,600,000

Total sales, Jan.-May: $734,400,000.

* Detail does not add to total because some respondents reported only total production without indicating allocation as to trade or industrial outlets.

self a reflection of Calcutta's floor prices. Orange grades were amply available at long established levels of 36c. to 39c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 35c. to 37c. for No. 2 and 32c. to 34c. for superfine. Bleached was also in good supply and sold at 46c. to bonedry and 56c. for fully refined in bags, 1,500-lb. lots.

Naval Stores

Trading volume in the Georgia-Florida rosin market during June soared above that of any month since August 1955, USDA has reported. Current output still lagging, the price situation showed substantial gains with pine gum prices following the upward trend. This trend was most clearly evident in prices of bags and tankcars since drum prices reflected mostly the lower-priced CCC offerings.

During the last 7 market days, USDA said, new crop prices of drums averaged $9.10 for WW, $8.98 for WG and $8.81 for N, and strengthened further at the close, the pale grades averaging 7c. to 9c. per pound higher. Also near the close, CCC advanced its offerings 13c. on all grades, for unrestricted use, and for a shorter period, July 1 to 10, which had the predictable effect of stirring up brisk sales to dealers as well as consumers. USDA considers the present outlook quite favorable, especially for molten rosin, basing its view on general business conditions.

Weighted average price for all grades on 11,107 drums, f.o.b. plants was reported at $8.71 compared with $8.69 for the previous month and $8.18 for June 1958. Total reported sales volume of 36,093 drum equivalents was 17,273 more than last month and 21,016 more than during June 1958. Reported export sales of 14,517 drums were 7,452 more than last month and 10,552 more than during June 1958. Domestic sales of drums constituted 30.8% of the total reported, bags 5.7%, hot rosin 23.3%, and exports 40.2%.

The turpentine market experienced a sharp increase in export volume during the month but only moderate improvement in domestic sales. Average price moved higher following the depletion of all CCC-owned stocks about mid-month, which tightened supply to the point of scarcity. Sales totaled 434,937 gallons as against the previous month's 239,185.

Pine Gum—For the week ended June 27 the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $27.43 as compared with $26.98 the previous week and $25.13 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants amounted to 16,850 barrels as against the previous week's 18,250 and 18,059 a year ago. Content per barrel included an average 10.92 gallons of turpentine and 299.5 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 35; WG, 27, N. 19; M, 15; and K and below, 4.

Rosin — WW advanced an average 9c. per pound on sales of 370 drums during the week ended July 2. Strong demand had the material moving at a range of $9.10 to $9.25 per pound, average $9.16, f.o.b. producing plant. The strong market was also reflected by CCC quotations, which advanced 13c. per pound across the board.

For a four-day period, reported trading was exceptionally brisk, CCC rosin accounting for 62 percent of the total due to paucity of current output. Sales were reported by Agricultural Marketing Service at 11,756 drum equivalents in contrast to the previous week's 7,077. Included were 48.1 percent drums, 5 percent bags, 13.2 percent tankcars and 33.7 percent exported drums.

Turpentine—Trade held to the quiet side during the week ended July 2. But light supply, closely held, drew good interest at the close. Agricultural Marketing Service tallied sales at 62,000 gallons, 80.6 percent bulk exports, as compared with 243,472 the previous week.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. July 3[1]	Mon. July 6	Tues. July 7	Wed. July 8	Thurs. July 9
Drums—					
K	...	...	...	$8.38	...
N	...	...	...	8.38	...
WG	...	$8.80	...	8.87‡	...
WW	...	9.22	...	8.95	$9.20
Bags—					
G	...	...	...	8.70[3]	...
H	...		$8.64	...	...
K	...	8.76[3]	...	...	...
WW	...	8.86	...	9.07	...

Tankcars (for week ended July 9).
WG, $8.40; N, $8.26‡; M or better, $8.30, $8.35.

	Sales, USDA				
	[1]	2,304*	863*[2]	8,808*	432*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $10.40; WG, $9.85; K-M, $9.75

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	.541‡	.54	...	...
Sales	[1]	68,000¶	20,000¶	...	...

* Drums equivalent, ¶ Gallons, ‡ Average price.
[1] Market closed for holiday.
[2] K or better.
[3] Sales confined to tankcars.

Union Carbide Selling Iso-Decanoic Acid

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, is marketing iso-decanoic acid (mixed isomers) in commercial quantities.

The new acid is a complex mixture of methyl-substituted, ten-carbon, aliphatic, monocarboxylic acids having relatively little alpha substitution. The principal isomers are trimethylheptanoic and dimethyloctanoic acids. The price: 32 cents per pound in tankcar lots.

Gulf Unit Moves to East

The petrochemicals department of Gulf Oil Corporation has moved its petrochemical sales operation from Pittsburg, Calif., to new offices at 360 Lexington avenue, New York. The new telephone number is Yukon 6-0880.

Dyestuff Concerns

—*Continued from page 3*

are enjoined from disclosing to each other their selling prices on dyestuffs prior to the time such prices are announced to the trade generally.

Defendant Toms River is enjoined from serving as a conduit for the other defendents for information as to the prices at which any of them propose to sell dyestuffs.

Toms River is further enjoined from suggesting or attempting to suggest the price at which dyestuffs shall be sold to any third person and from selling or offering to sell dyestuffs at a discount or rebate from retail price lists.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

The advance in crude coconut oil early last week was short lived, the market resumed its downward course, declining 1 cent per pound on the Pacific Coast. The New York market also was easier, but closed merely nominal as buying interest subsided. Copra was slightly easier and off $2.50 per ton. While interest lagged last week, cottonseed oil remained unchanged and steady, while corn, peanut, and soybean oils closed lower. Peanut oil was easier and fractionally lower. Cash lard was irregular, but closed unchanged.

An easy tone continued to affect the tallow and grease market. Most of the large buyers remained on the side lines and light sales took place at the lowest levels during the last three years. Offerings were quite liberal. Export interest continued slow.

Good consuming demand was noted for linseed oil for spot delivery, while interest in deferred positions was at a standstill. Tung oil remained steady, despite light demand. Brazilian castor oil was quiet and unchanged. Oiticica oil was firmly held, though business was slow. Crude menhaden continued inactive. Export inquiry was better, but business was still quiet. Menhaden catch continued light.

Improved demand and light stocks on spot caused the linseed meal market to advance $2 per ton. Soybean meal was easier and dropped $1 per ton. Cottonseed meal was scarcer and raised $1 per ton.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copra, $5 per ton.
Corn oil, foots, 95%, ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.
Soybean oil foots, 95%, ⅛c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude 1c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Greases, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ⅛c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.
Tallow, inedible, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 11, 1958
114.82	114.50	110.48	119.85

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Market was quiet and unchanged. No. 1 Brazilian ranged from 17¼c. to 17⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, as to seller. Domestic oil was maintained at current quotations.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	1,912,000
Previous week	1,530,450	792,000
Corresponding week, 1958	.....	958,000
Total this year	15,572,950	44,252,000
Corresponding period, 1958	8,769,700	43,023,000

Coconut — Crude continued downward with sales reported at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., Pacific Coast, July-August shipment. The New York market was easier and nominal at 19¼c. per pound, tankcars for prompt delivery.

Corn—Buying interest was light and spotty. Crude was unchanged at 12⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was held at 16.10c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Feature of the cottonseed oil futures market was the strength of spot July delivery on the New York Produce Exchange last week. This delivery scored fractional advance while all other options were easier and sharply lower. The absence of July tenders combined with good demand were the contributing factors to the advance. Deferred months were lower under selling pressure due to the prospect of a cotton crop of 12,700,000 bales this year and continued favorable weather conditions in the cotton belt.

The Department of Agriculture reported farmers planted 15,890,000 acres of cotton this year, an increase of 28 percent over 1958. Last year 11,512,000 bales of cotton were produced from 12,379,000 acres. If yields average 400 pounds to the acre the planted acreage would produce 12,712,000 bales this year.

Cash oil was quiet, but firm. Refined salad oil was held at 16⅝c. per pound,

—*Continued on page 61*

Oils and Fats: May

Following statistics are compiled by the Bureau of Census covering oils and fats production, consumption and factory and warehouse stocks in May, 1959 (in millions of pounds).

Fats and Oils	Crude vegetable, animal fish oils Production	Consumed in Refining	Warehouse Stocks	Refined vegetable oils[1] Production	Warehouse Stocks[2]
	May 1959	May 1959	May 1959	May 1959	May 1959
Castor oil[3]	(D)	XXX	22.2	XXX	XXX
Coconut oil[3]	36.5	39.3	33.5	36.4	11.4
Corn oil	25.4	30.0	18.9	28.0	11.6
Cottonseed oil	65.4	74.3	87.1	69.9	257.2
Linseed oil	*33.5	17.9	*85.2	(NA)	*36.7
Palm oil[3]	XXX	XXX	†8.7	XXX	XXX
Palm kernel oil	...	3.2	5.6	2.8	2.0
Peanut oil[3]	10.8	8.0	11.1	7.8	9.1
Soybean oil	385.5	283.6	280.9	272.9	231.7
Tall oil	71.3	(D)	129.6	12.0	13.4
Tung oil	2.9	XXX	59.5	XXX	XXX
Vegetable oil foots	17.0	XXX	40.8	XXX	XXX
Edible tallow	29.7	XXX	†30.3	XXX	XXX
Inedible tallow and grease (other than wool)	236.6	XXX	†310.8	XXX	XXX
Lard[4]	201.0	XXX	†158.2	XXX	XXX
Fish oil[5]	18.8	XXX	63.0	XXX	XXX
Marine mammal oil[5]	...	XXX	54.6	XXX	XXX

* Revised.
NA Not available.
D Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.
Note: Consumption of oils in products (shortening, margarine, etc.) will appear shortly in Facts for Industry Series M2OK-2, "Fats and Oils, Production and Consumption in Selected Products; Factory and Warehouse Stocks."
[1] Usage of crude oils in refining (alkali or caustic washing) is shown only for major vegetable oils. Production of refined oils covers only once-refined oil. Separate date on crude and refined oils are no longer collected for oils other than those specified. Degummed soybean oil is reported as crude oil.
[2] Includes hydrogenated fats (vegetable and animal) and other fats and oils "in process" (e.g., refined cottonseed oil includes stocks of stearin, hydrogenated or otherwise).
[3] Stocks of palm, crude coconut, crude castor and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis; do not include stockpiles of strategic oils.
[4] Production of raw linseed oil.
[5] Includes raw and boiled linseed oil.
[6] Includes linseed oil other than raw and boiled.
[7] Includes refined.
[8] Data on production and stocks of peanut oil at crude oil mills and production of lard collected by the Department of Agriculture. Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Interior.

An important factor influencing the purchase of chemicals and raw materials as discussed at a meeting of the Chemical Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents:

"Reputation of vendor"

A chemical company's reputation is often judged by its Personnel, Research, and Production Facilities. On this basis, briefly, here is Armour's record:

PERSONNEL—Designing new equipment and processing methods, Armour Technical Specialists have helped build the modern fatty acid industry. They established new products, improved old ones. The "industry standards" they set are followed by most producers today.

RESEARCH—Armour has one of the most modern research laboratories in the industry. Carrying on both Pure and Applied Research projects, Armour men have been granted many patents in the field of fatty acid chemistry.

PRODUCTION—Armour has facilities built specifically for fatty chemical production, including fractional distillation and solvent crystallization equipment. Continuous production assures uniform high quality products.

Personnel, Research, Production—for better products—this is why Armour has the reputation of being the leader in progressive fatty acid chemistry.

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ACRYLONITRILE—9 bbls, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, Hamburg
ACTH—3 cs, Penson & Co, Gothenburg
ADIPHENINE HYDROCHLORIDE—1 bbl, Tuter Bio Chemicals, Genoa
AGAR—10 cks, Meer Corp, Barcelona
60 bbls, Guaranty Trust Co, Barcelona
5 bls, Halford Lewis Ltd, Kobe
60 bbls, Vigo
ALBUMIN—300 bgs, P A Gaynar & Co, Rotterdam
ALUM—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
ALUMINA—8 dms, Crucible Steel Co of America, Rotterdam
ALUMINUM BROMIDE—3 cs, Fischer Scientific Co, Bremen
ALUMINUM POWDER—10 dms, B F Drakenfeld, Bremen
2 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht Liverpool
ANILINE DYES—2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
59 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
9 dms, Hoemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
6 dms, Ciba Co, Liverpool
40 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
26 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
36 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
34 dms, Sandoz Inc, Hamburg
20 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY OXIDE—246 bgs, Liverpool
ANTIMONY REGULUS—50 cs, C Citlan, Antwerp
ARSENIC, WHITE—83 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,570 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
160 bgs, Asbestos Products Corp, Lourenco Marques
1,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Port Elizabeth
534 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Liverpool
ASCORBIC ACID—75 dms, Yokohama
60 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
20 dms, I Levine, Yokohama
BEESWAX—93 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank Lisbon
152 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Lisbon
13 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
160 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Rio de Janeiro
25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
115 bgs, Tampico
BENZAMIDE—173 dms, Chemargo Corp, Hamburg
BENZOIN GUM—10 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Bangkok
36 cs, Bangkok
BERGAMOT OIL—6 cs, Coutin Associates, Marseille
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—12 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Callao
15 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Callao
BRUCINE SULFATE—4 cs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Bombay
CALCIUM CARBONATE—800 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
4,000 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
CALCIUM CASEINATE—86 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
CALCIUM MONOFLUORIDE—2 dms, Vanadium Corp of America, Rotterdam
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC — 2,204 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Antwerp
CAMPHOR OIL—12 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Keelung
CANDELILLA WAX—313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, DECOLORIZING—50 cs, L A Salomon & Co, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—125 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Tutoia
133 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Tutoia
375 bgs, Beacon Co, Tutoia
109 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Salvador
112 bgs, J W Hansen, Fortaleza
CASEIN—2,000 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Gdynia
617 bgs, Hamburg
500 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—783 bls, Allard & Co, Saigon
1,043 bls, Ludwig Mueller, Rotterdam
346 bls, Van de Vries Trading Co, Rotterdam
525 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
300 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Santos
206 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
150 tons, Recife
CELERY SEED—40 bgs, M J Golombeck, Marseille
CETYL STEARYL ALCOHOL—1,000 bgs, A & S Corp, Yokohama
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,200 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHLORINATED RUBBER—500 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHOLESTROL—125 cs, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL—20 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CINNAMON BARK OIL—2 cs, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Keelung
CLOVE OIL—9 dms, Mombasa
COBALT OXIDE—300 cks, Antwerp
COCONUT OIL—315 tons, Paul X Smith, Rotterdam
293 tons, L A Ferm & Co, Rotterdam
37 tons, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
150 tons, Rotterdam
CODLIVER OIL—147 dms, National City Bank, Lisbon
COPAL GUM—124 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
34 bgs, H A Gogarty, Manila
COPPER OXYCHLORIDE—100 bgs, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
CORN STARCH—2,728 bgs, Rotterdam
1,125 bgs, Antwerp
CREAM OF TARTAR—100 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Barcelona
m-CRESOL—1 dm, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—25 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
CUBE POWDER—650 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, D Young, Kobe
100 cs, D Young, Nagoya
100 cs, Takoradi
DAMMAR GUM—32 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Singapore
64 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEGRAS—40 dms, Lanaetex Products, Genoa
55 dms, Lanolin Corp, Rotterdam
52 dms, N I Malmstrom, Dublin
50 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
DEXTRAN—57 dms, Pharmacia Lab, Gothenburg
DEXTRIN—84 bgs, Bestick Adhesives Inc, Rotterdam
662 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Morning Star Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
55 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
2,4-DINITROANILINE—2 cs, R Walter, Hamburg
DYES, COALTAR—19 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
8 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
16 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Bremen
3 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
13 dms, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam
54 dms, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Bremen
675 bgs, Rotterdam
FENNEL SEED—92 bgs, Hershey Co, Bombay
92 bgs, Louis Furih, Bombay
FISHLIVER OIL—1 dm Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Kanematsu N. Y. Inc, Hamburg
5 cs, Chemical Bank, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—224,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
505,649 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
34,210 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
75,935 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
100,463 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Punta Cardon
FURFURAL—894 tons, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, La Romana
GARNETLAC—163 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
GELATIN—125 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Hamburg
331 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Rotterdam
30 bgs, B Young, Liverpool
200 bgs, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—2 dms, A Verley & Co, Marseille
5 dms, Mombasa
GHATTI GUM—54 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
114 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
251 bgs, Duvekot & Duffy, Bombay
GLUE—379 dms, Corbett & Co, Marseille
GLUCURONOLACTONE—60 cs, Byron Chemical Co, Yokohama
GRAPHITE—1,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Mombasa
400 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Mombasa
GUAIACWOOD OIL—17 cs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
GUAR GUM—2,241 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
2,636 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Karachi
720 bgs, General Mills Inc, Karachi
GYPSUM, CRUDE—20,720 tons, U.S. Gypsum Co, Hantsport
3,400 tons, Allied Chemical Corp, Halifax
16,297 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—100 dms, Hamburg
HYDROXYCITRONELLAL—5 dms, Marseille
IODINE, CRUDE—600 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Tocopilla
27 kgs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
60 kgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Yokohama
IRON OXIDE—3 cks, O G Innes Corp, Liverpool
IRON POWDER—10 dms, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam
ISONIAZID—10 dms, Hamburg
KARAYA GUM—250 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
307 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
217 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell, Bombay
124 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
LACTOSE—7 dms, Chemo Pure Manufacturing Co, Genoa
LAURIC ACID—400 bgs, Amato Agency, Rotterdam
LAVANDIN OIL—5 dms, A Verley & Co, Marseille
8 dms, Ungerer & Co, Marseille
LAVENDER OIL—5 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Marseille
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
LITHARGE—184 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LOCUST BEAN GUM—403 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
100 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Genoa
20 bgs, Orbis Products Co, Genoa
648 bgs, Valencia
MACE—28 cs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
MANGROVE BARK—602 bgs, Bowring & Co, Beira
837 bgs, Elkan River Plate Corp, Beira
3,215 bgs, Chemical Bank, Kilwa Masoko
MELAMINE—8 bgs, Spaulding Fiber Co, Yokohama
MENTHOL—7 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
MERCURIC OXIDE, RED—2 cs, E T Browne Drug Co, Southampton
MERCURY—500 flks, J H Schroder, Leghorn
30 btls, W R Grace & Co, Buenaventura
1,350 flks, Cadiz
METALLIC SODIUM—27 cs, Foundry Services Inc, Liverpool
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
1,622 tons, American Molasses Co, Havana
MONTAN WAX—40 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Hamburg
MUSTARD SEED—160 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Copenhagen
NAPHTHALENE—3,123 bgs, J N Forker, Liverpool
NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,555 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
NICOTINE SULFATE—10 dms, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Liverpool
5 dms, S B Penick & Co, Liverpool
NUTMEG—320 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
125 bgs, R D Webb & Co, Rotterdam
140 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
140 bgs, W L Willner, Singapore
132 bgs, Singapore
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—45 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itajai
OLIVE OIL—102 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Tarragona
300 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Tarragona
50 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Tarragona
25 dms, Old Monk Co, Marseille
15 dms, Keller Food Co, Marseille
218 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Marseille
218 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Malaga
60 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Tarragona
26 dms, National City Bank, Tarragona
25 dms, Cadiz
OXGALL—6 dms, International Packers Ltd, Santos
PALM OIL—12 dms, Balfour Guthrie Matadi
911 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—299 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Matadi
200 tons, Matadi
70 dms, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—91 cs, American Ferment Co, Matadi
44 cs, First National Chicago, Matadi
37 cs, H Weber & Co, Matadi
78 cs, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—25 bgs, M J Golembeck, Hamburg
PATCHOLUI OIL—3 dms, Coutin Associates, Marseille
7 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Singapore
1 dm, Alpine Aromatics Inc, Singapore
24 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Penang
1 dm, Florasynth Lab, Singapore
5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Singapore
PEATMOSS—500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
800 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,196 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
3,300 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
2,000 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
600 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
1,000 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, S Davis & Co, Bremen
PECTIN—110 dms, Royal Bank of Canada, Copenhagen
PEPPER BLACK—140 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
700 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
150 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
378 bgs, Holland China Handel, Singapore
154 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
210 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
2,212 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
30 bls, A G Dunn, Nagoya
PEPPER, WHITE—70 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
490 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
140 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
35 bgs, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—11 dms, H Weber & Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—40,073 bbls, Pure Oil Co, La Salina
99,457 bbls, Pure Oil Co, Maracaibo
205,060 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
408,760 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
31,137 bbls, California Oil Co, Rastanura
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—3,000 bgs, Fallek Products Co, Naples
1,200 bgs, Reichhold Chemicals, Rotterdam
PIMENTO—20 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Hamburg
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
175 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
POLLACKLIVER OIL, CONCENTRATE—4 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYACRYLONITRILE—2 cs, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, Hamburg
POPPYSEED—150 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—324 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—50 dms, Philipp Bros, Chemicals, Hamburg
PYRITES—268 cks, American Metal Climax, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
SAFROL—50 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Yokohama
SALICYL-AZO-SULFAPYRIDINE—81 dms, Pharmacia Lab, Gothenburg
SANDALWOOD OIL—7 cs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Bombay
7 cs, Givaudan Corp, Bombay
SEEDLAC—1,000 bgs, H C Smith, Calcutta
500 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
SHELLAC—175 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
71 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
SODA, CAUSTIC—234 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
SODIUM CYANIDE—740 dms, Philipp Bros, Chemicals, Rotterdam
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—400 bgs, Rotterdam
50 dms, Rotterdam
SODIUM SULFATE ANHYDROUS—1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
STARCH—1,000 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
1,600 bgs, Rotterdam
STRONTIUM CHLORIDE—21 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
TALC—1,855 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,650 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
8,684 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
1,792 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Kohsichang
4,480 bgs, Bank of N Y, Kohsichang
1,000 bgs, H F R Dolan Jr, Kohsichang
1,008 bgs, Kohsichang
TARTARIC ACID 100 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseille
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—2 cs, Kingsley & Kieth, Yokohama
p-TOLUENESULFONAMIDE—1 dm, H A Gogarty, Rotterdam
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—132 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
UREA, SYNTHETIC—3,995 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VALERIAN ROOT—200 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
VANILLA BEANS—98 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz
48 cs, Mombasa
VETIVER OIL—12 dms, Mombasa
2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Cochin
4 dms, Givaudan Corp, Penang
WATTLE BARK—560 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, East London
603 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WATTLE EXTRACT—789 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Durban
551 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
200 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
YLANG YLANG OIL—1 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Havre
ZINC CYANIDE—100 dms, Philipp Bros, Chemicals, Rotterdam

Los Angeles

ANTIMONY—12 cks, Glasgow
ASBESTOS FIBER—500 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,200 bgs, H N Royal Inc, Kobe
CASEIN—1,400 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
CLAY, CHINA—1,000 bgs, Paper Makers Import Co, Rotterdam
COPPER CYANIDE—125 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Glasgow
COPRA—550 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, American Trust Co, Tacloban
200 tons, Cargill Inc, Davao
500 tons, American Trust Co, Davao
750 tons, American Trust Co, Dipolog
COPRA CAKE—2,240 bgs, Cargill Inc, Manila
HEXACHLOROETHANE—100 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
IRON OXIDE—896 bgs, London
MACE—14 cs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—75 dms, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
NAPHTHA—133,827 bbls, Texas Petroleum Co, Point a Pierre
PAPAIN—20 cs, Dares Salaam
PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, Mac Albert & Co, Singapore
770 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, WHITE—49 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—515 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
663 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
SEEDLAC—150 bgs, Bangkok
SODIUM CYANIDE—200 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Glasgow
SODIUM PERBORATE—80 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
TAPIOCA FLOUR—5,600 bgs, Kohsichang
400 bgs, Bangkok
TUNG OIL—65 tons, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC—80 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Kobe
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kobe

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Liverpool
ASBESTOS FIBER—5,720 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
1,067 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Manchester
COPPER CYANIDE—25 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Glasgow
200 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Manchester
EARTH COLORS—487 bgs, C K Williams Co, Larnaca
GYPSUM—300 dms, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
300 dms, Beway Co, Liverpool
IRON OXIDE—4,415 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Co, Malaga
MAGNESITE—100 tons, Lentez Co, Split
1,200 tons, Split
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—1,200 bgs, Darlington Chemicals Inc, Glasgow
MAGNESIUM OXIDE—600 bgs, Darlington Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
NAPHTHA—139,747 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Point a Pierre
15,459 bbls, Texas Oil Co, La Salina
NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,099 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Point a Pierre
NUCLEIC ACID—2 dms, Glasgow
OLIVE OIL—52 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Malaga
82 dms, Phila National Bank, Malaga
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—111,128 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Maracaibo
130,514 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
652,688 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
433,164 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
202,165 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
293,499 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
144,505 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Tripoli
134,349 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
134,839 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Maracaibo
172,915 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
103,437 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
272,347 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—125 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
ZINC CYANIDE—25 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
ZINC OXIDE—430 bgs, Liverpool

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—6,420 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
CALCIUM FORMATE—720 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Glasgow
CASEIN—200 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
CLOVE—100 bls, Mombasa
COCONUT OIL—90 tons, Northern Vegetable Oils Ltd, Suba
COPRA—500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Davao
750 tons, Davao
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Amsterdam
200 bgs, Arabol Manufacturing Co, Amsterdam
FERRIC SULFATE—182 bgs, Hamburg
FISHMEAL—2,174 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Chancay
488 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Talcahuano
2,174 bgs, Callao
GELATIN—400 bgs, H Phillips Corp, Sydney
GLUE—50 bgs, B Young & Co, Manchester
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,081 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
LIVERMEAL—240 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Gladstone
441 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Port Alma
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Durkee Foods, Rotterdam
SODIUM CASEINATE—100 bgs, West Coast Spice Co, Rotterdam
SODIUM CYANIDE—200 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
UREA—2,500 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Antwerp
VANILLA BEANS—15 cs, Wm Dimond & Co, Papeete
WATTLE EXTRACT—325 bgs, Durban

Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 58

tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Crude oil was scarce and firm. Tankcars were quoted at 13¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Valley and southeast and 13c., Texas points.

The United Arab Republic purchased 5,000 tons of bleachable cottonseed oil and 7,000 tons of once refined soybean oil, according to trade sources.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, July 10, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
July	307	14.30	13.97	14.10S
Sept.	558	13.38	12.77	12.77S
Oct.	30	12.79	12.33	12.33@12.40
Dec.	368	12.71	12.24	12.24S
March	153	12.65	12.17	12.20S
May	87	12.66	12.20	12.20S
July (1960)	22	12.49	12.20	12.05@12.13

Total sales and switches, 1,525 contracts.

Flaxseed—Processor interest in new crop flaxseed is developing but bookings were at a standstill as trade watched reports in the critical month for the crop. Crusher bids were unchanged on old crop at $2.95 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Additional moisture was received over much of the growing area, improving the crop picture. CCC again offered 400,000 bushels of flaxseed at Minneapolis and 100,000 at the head of the lakes.

Linseed—Withdrawals against contracts continued in active request. New business was confined to spot needs, while interest in deferred delivery was quiet. Prices were unchanged and steady. Raw oil was held at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, July-September delivery and 14c., New York basis.

Oiticica—Trading was reported spotty. Tankcars were maintained at 20½c. per pound, New York, prompt and later delivery. Drums were quoted at 22c. to 22½c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Olive—While trading slackened, for shipment as is usual at this season, the market remained steady, reflecting the firmness of primary sources. Tunisian and Algerian oils were firmly held at $68 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. New York, prompt shipment. Spanish oil is now cheaper than the former and available at $57 to $58 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. ports. Stocks on spot were unchanged and steady. Tunisian oil was quoted at $2.40 to $2.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity and Spanish was 10c. higher.

Palm — Demand was slow. Drums ranged from 15½c. to 16½c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Tankcars were unchanged at 13.05c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Palm Kernel—Buying interest lagged. Shipments were unchanged and quoted at 14¾c. per pound, bulk, c.i.f. New York for August arrival.

Peanut—Crude was lower and nominal at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast. Refined was dropped to 17c. tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Trading lacked snap. Crude was easier at 9⅛c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted, prompt shipment. Refined salad was lower at 11⅜c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

The Dept. of Agriculture reported acreage as of July 1 planted to soybeans for 1959 crop at 21,968,000 acres. This compares with the 1958 acreage harvested of 23,752,000 acres.

Tung—This market was steady. Tankcars ranged from 23⅜c. to 23½c. per pound, New York, for prompt and later delivery. Drums were unchanged at 24⅞c. to 25⅛c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. Domestic oil was maintained at 22¾c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Market was unsettled and lower. Stocks were quoted at 68c. to 73c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Copra—Market was easier and nominal at $222.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast.

The ban on copra exports from Indonesia will be lifted July 20 it was announced by the Minister of Trade and Economic Stabilization, according to trade reports. Copra may only be exported after that date from the north and central Sulawasi (Celebes) by an appointee of the Central Bank under the current government regulations of October 8, 1858 and exports from the south and southeast Sulawasi by the Indonesian Copra Central Cooperative. Only half of the copra production can be exported and the balance held for home consumption.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Tone of this market continued unsettled. Trading prices declined ⅛c. to ¼c. Yellow grease ranged from 6⅛c. to 6¼c. per pound, tankcars delivered and choice white, 7⅛c. to 7¼c., same basis.

Lard—Offerings continued liberal, with trading light. Cash lard was quoted at 8.40c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow — An easy tone prevailed and prices dropped to the lowest levels in three years. Bleachable fancy was sold at 6¾c. to 6⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, as to quantity. Prime was quoted at 6⅜c.; special, 6¼c. and No. 1, 6⅛c., same basis. Export business was slow. Guaranteed fancy was available at 8.3c., drums, f.a.s. and 7.3c., bulk.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Prices advanced $2 to $2.50 a ton in the Minneapolis market, sparked by moderate bookings for last half July and August. Production remained extremely limited, consisting principally of government toll crushing. Supplies were available for nearby, some resale offerings at 50c. under crusher quotation, but there was little pressure. Shipping schedules were well filled for current week. Extracted 34 percent was priced at $62 to $62.50 per ton, f.o.b. Minneapolis for July-August shipment. Limited supplies of old process expeller meal, 32 percent, were offered at $67.50 for September-December, same basis, trading at a standstill.

Soybean Meal—Price movements were narrow in this market, averaging slightly lower. Quotations for unrestricted billing declined $1 a ton while eastern trunk line was steady to $1 lower and central area was about unchanged. Fair demand prevailed for nearby delivery and curtailed production helped prevent further declines. Trade preferred to hold to the side lines in this inter-crop period, very few bookings having been accomplished as far ahead as August. Meal, 44 percent was priced at $59 to $59.50 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

While buying interest in waxes was limited reflecting vacation shutdowns, a steady tone prevailed in the market, especially for carnauba following reports from Brazil that the government supports would be continued. Fatty and yellow grades were unchanged and closely held. No. 3 Ceara crude was maintained at 74c. to 75c. per pound and Parnahyba, 2c. more for spot delivery. Yellows also were firm, with No. 1 Ceara named at $1.10 to $1.12 and Parnahyba, $1.12 to $1.14 spot, according to quantity. Crude beeswax was quiet, but offers from sources continued light and closely held. This kept refined grades on a steady basis. Other vegetable waxes were quiet and quotably unchanged.

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FILTERS—Hilliard G1 (oil)—Eimco 48"x12", 48"x36"—6'x4', 6'x8'—Oliver 8'x12'.

TEMPERATURE RECORDER — Micromax, Model S—Leeds & Northrup—40 panels.

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6—**MICRO PULVERIZERS,** #2SI, #3DI.

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Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
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1—200 gallon, steel, jacketed and agitated.
1—100 gallon, stainless steel, jacketed and agitated.
1—75 gallon, nickel clad, jacketed and agitated.
1—50 gallon, stainless steel, jacketed and agitated.
1—30 gallon, silver lined, jacketed and agitated.
1—20 gallon, Pfaudler, glass lined, jacketed and agitated.

TANKS

1—900 gallon, stainless steel clad, agitated with coils.
1—600 gallon, stainless steel clad with coils.
10—500, 250, 200, 100, 50, 20 gallon, stainless.
3—350, 200, 100 gallon, glass lined.

KETTLES

1—50 gallon, stainless with agitator.
1—40 gallon, stainless with agitator.
1—10 gallon, stainless with agitator.

MIXERS

2—Simpson #1½, 4'6" pans, stainless lined.
1—10 cu. ft. stainless double cone blender.
1—8 cu. ft. double cone blender.
1—250 gallon Southwalk jacketed single arm mixer.
4—Day 20, 35, 50, 100 gallon sigma blade mixers.

MISCELLANEOUS

2—Allis Chalmers gyratory box sifters 30"x30".
1—Sparkler 14-S-8 stainless steel filter.
2—Sterilizers, 2'x3'x5', 20"x36".
1—50 gallon, steel ball mill.
2—200, 100 gallon porcelain pebble mills.

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Tar Output

—Continued from page 7

xylene in 1958 were 95 million gallons valued at $23 million.

Production of crude naphthalene in 1958 was 345 million pounds, compared with 430 million pounds in 1957. Sales of naphthalene in 1958 amounted to 213 million pounds, valued at $14 million.

Production of creosote oil in 1958 was 112 million gallons, compared with 127 million gallons in 1957. The output of road tar in 1958—69 million gallons—was about one-fourth smaller than the 95 million gallons reported for 1957.

OCAW, Eating From

—Continued from page 7

may be on guard, just as the residents in a river valley must watch with suspicion heavy storm clouds upstream."

The union paper then winds up its editorial this way:

"To some of these suggestions, the reader will respond, That's socialism. Well, *we* are not calling names. We concede that big government can be dangerous too. But it is better to owe allegiance to a government than to a corporation or combination or corporations. In the final analysis governments tend to conform to the wishes of the people and can be changed by the people. Corporations, as private institutions, do not necessarily so conform and cannot be so changed."

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1—13000 gal. Horizontal Storage 8' x 35'.

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100—Pressure Vessels, up to 12' x 110'.
200—Centrifugal Pumps with XP motors, up to 9000 gpm.
30—Towers, 2' to 10' dia.
75—Storage Tanks, 1000 to 80,000 barrels.
7—Hortonspheres, 5000 to 10,000 barrels.
Pipe; Valves; Fittings.

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

SPECIALS

13—Rotary Dryers: 8' x 87', 7' x 80', 7' x 55', 6' x 60', 6' x 50', 5'6" x 50', 5' x 30', 4' x 40', 4' x 30', 4' x 20', 34" x 30'.
8—Vulcan 8' x 125' Rotary Kilns.
3—Louisville 8' x 50' S.S. Rotary Dryers.
1—Louisville 4'6" x 40' Aluminum Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
2—Link Belt 6'4" x 24' S.S. Roto Louvre Dryers.
1—Wyssmont 304 S.S. Turbo Dryer, 6'2" x 10'4" high, 24 shelves.
1—Baker Perkins 5'6" x 6' Rotary Vacuum Dryer or Mixer.
5—Baker Perkins 15 JIM2 100 gal. Mixers, 20 HP XP motors.
5—Raymond 2 Roll Bowl Mills.
1—Penn. Non-Clog Swing Hammermill 5060, Unused.
5—Raymond and Gayco Double Whizzer Air Separators: 18', 14', 8', 30".
2—Buflovak Monel & S.S. Evaporators: 550, 250 sq. ft.
6—Struthers Wells 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactors: 1000, 2000 gals.
1—Pfaudler 1000 gal. Model R Glass Lined Agitated Reactor.
1—Bird 36" x 50", 347 SS Solid Bowl Cont. Centrifuge.
1—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrator 316 S.S.
3—Swenson Walker Crystallizers 30' long.
1—Dialyzers 304 S.S., 120 leaves.
1—Buflovak 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers.
3—Tyler Hummer 4' x 10' type 38 Vibrating Screens.
1—Oliver 100 sq. ft. Vertical Pressure Filter, 304 S.S.
2—5000 gal. Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.

REACTORS — EVAPS — CONDS — TANKS

1—500 gal. Walters 304 S.S. jktd. agtd. Reactor.
1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox steel jktd. agtd. Reactor.
1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vert. Storage Tank 7' x 25', 50 psi.
1—20,000 gal. 347 S.S. Vert. Storage Tank, 12' x 23'.
1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# internal with nickel coils.
3—Pfaudler 1200 gal. glass lined Tanks, 50 PSI.
1—4000 gal. Haveg Vertical Tank 8' x 12'.
1—12,000 gal. horiz. steel Tank 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.
8—Stainless Heat Exchangers: 1220, 942, 536, 396, 315, 250, 157 sq. ft.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.
1—30" dia. x 20', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S. Solid Bowl, Cont.
1—Bird 18" x 28", steel, Solid Bowl, NEW.
1—Bird 36" x 50" 347 S.S. Solid Bowl Continuous Centrifuge.
2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—Sharples H2 Nozzlejector, 15 HP, 304 S.S.
1—Bird 40" suspended, 347 S.S., perf. basket.
1—Tolhurst 30", 304 S.S. underdriven, perf. basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rot. Vac. vapor-tite housing.
1—Sparkler 33S28 Filter 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Niagara 36H110 horiz. Filter 110 sq. ft. 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 33-S-17 steel Filter 92 sq. ft.
1—#12 Sweetland, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
2—#10 Sweetland, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

DRYERS

3—Buflovak Vac. shelf, 20—60" x 80" shelves.
1—Devine Vac. Shelf, 19—59" x 78" shelves.
1—Devine Vac. Shelf, 10—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Overton 42" x 120" Atmospheric Double Drum.
2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9' Atmospheric Single Drum.
1—Buflovak 3' x 20' Rotary Vacuum, 316 S.S. Unused.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube, 6' x 25', 6' x 50'.
1—Rotary Kiln, 9' x 130'.
1—Traylor 30" x 18' S.S. Rotary Dryer.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #15JUUM, 100 gal. jktd. dispersion mixer, 100 HP.
1—Baker Perkins #16TRM 150 gal. jktd. sigma blades, Vacuum, 50 HP.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 & 100 gal.
3—1500# Powder Mixers, 7-1/2 HP XP motors.
3—Steel jktd. Powder Mixers; 225, 350 cu ft.

Partial List of Values — Send for News Flash!

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A Battery of Unused Farrel-Birmingham 2 Roll 14" x 30" Late Type Rubber and Plastic Mills.
Bowen Stainless Steel Spray Dryer with accessories.
Type 316 Stainless Steel Mixing Tanks. Jktd. and Agitated; good for Pressure; 1000 gal. to 3500.
Stokes Rotary DD2 23 Station Tablet Press; 7½ HP.
DeLaval Multimatic No. 48 Separator in Stainless.
Baker Perkins 150 gal. Hexagonal Vacuum Barratte.

REACTORS

2 Stainless 1000 gal. Vert. Jktd. Vacuum Reactors.
Pfaudler 300 gal. Series E Glass Lined Reactors.
Pfaudler Glass Lined Reactors up to 1000 gal. capacity; some jktd.
Rotating Jacketed Aluminum Vacuum Fermenter; 3'x8'.
1500 gal. Steel Jacketed and Agitated Heavy Duty Pressure Vessel.
A. O. Smith Stainless Lined 11,000 gal. Pressure Tanks; 10'x18'7".
ASME Aluminum Reactor 5050 gal. Manhole Type; 8'x12'; dished heads.
Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor, 50"x17'4"; 350 PSI.

DRYERS

Procter & Schwartz Apron Dryers: 8' wide S.S. Apron, 5 Sections; 34½' overall; complete accessories.
Buflovak Double Drum Lab. Dryer with Stainless Rolls 6"x8" in vacuum.
Stokes Rotary Jktd. Dryers: 18"x8' and 34"x10' ASME Jkt.
Rotary Jacketed Steel Dryer, 18"x8'. Louisville Rotary Kiln, 41"x15'.
Louisville Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer; 30"x28' completely equipped.
Squier Rotary Atmospheric Dryer with Stainless Hexagon Shell, 30"x20'.
Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Dryer 5'x26' counter current type.
Stainless Lined Rotary Dryer; 50"x20' with Combustion Chamber.
Bagley Sewell Double Drum Dryer 28"x60" with all accessories.
Buflovak Double Drum Dryer 40"x120" Carrier Silica-Gel Dehumidifier.
Ft. Wayne Sterilizer 61"x124" with agitator and 5 HP motor.
Bowen 4' dia. S.S. Spray Dryer installation.

EVAPORATORS

Pfaudler 6' diameter Stainless Steel Evaporating Dishes; Jktd. Agtd.
Pfaudler 6' Glass Lined Evaporators and (1) 47" diameter with Agit.
Zaremba Dbl. Effect INCONEL Evaporator offering, 430 sq. ft. surface.
Swenson Quadruple Effect Long Tube Film Type Evaporator.
Sargent & Wilbur Ammonia Digester, 10,000 cu. ft. per hour.
Mojonnier Stainless Vacuum Pans, 3'x10' and 6'x12'.
Harris Stainless Steel Vac. Pan, complete with coils; 6' diameter.

CONDENSERS AND HEAT EXCHANGERS

Whitlock Stainless Steel 17" x 10'; 250 sq. ft.
Monel Vert. Condenser with 192 Monel 1" Tubes; 2' x 8' 350 sq. ft.
Stainless Steel Condenser 350 sq. ft. 26" x 112"; 4 Pass.
Floating Head Shell & Tube Heat Exchanger; 16' long; 190 (¾" Tubes).
Acme Stainless Condenser; 24" x 16'; 1000 sq. ft.

FILTERS AND FILTER PRESSES

Sparkler Filters in Models No. 14, 18 and 33 . . . some Stainless.
Dorrco Rotary Vacuum Filter 6" x 3" with nickel contacts.
Feinc Stainless Rotary Vac. Filter 5' x 6' with accessories.
Oliver Pre-Coat Rubber Lined Rotary Filter 8' x 8'; 200 sq. ft.
Tremendous Stock of Plate and Frame Presses in Iron, Stainless Aluminum, Wood, Lead and Rubber Coated up to 42" x 42".

TREMENDOUS SELECTION OF MIXERS

Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Double Arm Mixers from Laboratory Size to 300 gal. jacketed, S.S Vac. Mixers; 150 & 300 gal.
NEW Falcon Double Ribbon Blenders in Stainless or Mild Steel.
Stainless Conical Blender; 22 cu. ft., motorized.
Blaw Knox Conical Blender; 300 cu. ft., 9'6" dia.
Readco Jktd. Blender in Stainless; 18"x48"; motorized.
Muller Type Batch Mixers from Simpson Lab. 11"x24" to Lancaster and Simpson 6' diameter Mixers.

PEBBLE AND BALL MILLS

Porcelain lined Mills by Abbe Patterson, others in 36" x 42", 30" x 42"; 48" x 60" up to 8' x 8'.
Patterson JACKETED Ball Mills 54" x 42"; good for Vacuum.
1000 Gal. Jacketed Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mill; 6' x 6'; 25 HP.

MILLS GRINDERS PULVERIZERS

Mikro Pulverizers from Bantam size to No. 4's; all types.
Mikro Stainless Atomizers Models No. 5 and No. 6.
Fitzpatrick Stainless Mills Models, D, K and C; motorized.
Raymond Imp Mills; Models No. 0000, 40, 47, 51, and others.
Williams Heavy Duty Hammer Mills, No. 4; up to 150 HP.
Williams Lab Ring Roll Mill Ring 3" x 10"; Collector.

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TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL EQUIPMENT

CHEMICAL PLANT — ORANGE, TEXAS

FILTERS — CRYSTALLIZERS — CENTRIFUGALS

2—Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 SS, 20 HP.
3—18,000 gal. aluminum cone bottom tanks, 12' dia. x 31' OAH.
4—1200 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 5' dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
7—560 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 3'6" dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
3—Worthington 160 ton steam-jet refrigeration units.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

1—17,650 gal., 9' dia. x 36' long, T316 SS, ¼" shell, ⅜" dished heads, w/coil.
2—6500 gal., 11' dia. x 7' high, T316 SS, 7/16" shell, ½" dished heads, VACUUM.
12—2,300 gal., 7' dia. x 8' high, T316 SS, ¼" shell, coils (some with agitators).
2—2,200 gal., 6'6" O.D. x 8' high ¼" shell, vertical.
2—1100 gal. 5'6" dia. x 6' high, T316 SS, with paddle agitators, 2 HP.
4—1,200 gal., 5' dia. x 7' high, dished top, 42" deep conical bottom crystallizer.
7—560 gal., 3'6" dia. x 7' high, ¼", dished top, 4' deep conical bottom crystallizer.
55—Tanks and Pots from 10 gal. to 350 gal. sizes, vertical and horizontal.

CONDENSERS — HEAT EXCHANGERS — CALANDRIAS — COOLERS

1—1,450 sq. ft. condenser, stainless steel tubes, tube sheets, heads, and baffles, steel.
1—1,200 sq. ft. condenser, stainless steel tube, steel shell.
14—Condensers, 750 & 800 sq. ft. stainless steel, vertical, T316 SS tubes and heads.
9—Condensers, 356, 400, 410, 550 sq. ft., T316 SS.
6—Calandrias, 140, 145, 150, 157, 262, 277 sq. ft., T316 SS.
11—Exchangers, 64, 70, 75, 80, 100 sq. ft., T316 SS.
12—Exchangers, 20, 30, 47, 50, 52, 54 sq. ft., T316 SS.
15—Exchangers, Cupro-nickel tubes, 50 to 1070 sq. ft.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR

COLUMNS — STAINLESS STEEL

1—108" dia. Vulcan scrubber, T316 SS, 10 traps on 12" centers, 252 caps.
1—96" dia. Vulcan scrubber, 10 T316 SS trays 12" centers, 276 caps.
2—96" dia. Vulcan columns, 30 trays, T316 SS, 272 caps per tray.
2—60" dia. x 13' high, Vulcan scrubbers, 10 trays, 100 caps tray, 12" centers.
1—48" dia. column, 30 trays, 66' high, T304 ELC SS.
3—30" dia. packed columns, 25' high, T316 SS.
4—24" dia. Vulcan bubble cap columns, 12 trays, T316 SS, 18" spacing, vacuum.
2—20" dia. stainless steel columns, 30' & 25' high, T316 SS.

COLUMNS — COPPER

1—72" dia. Vulcan bubble cap copper column, 46'10" high, 40 trays, Vacuum.
2—48" dia. bubble cap copper columns, 31' & 45' high, Vacuum.
2—42" dia. Vulcan stills, 66" high (evaporator bodys).
1—24" dia. column, 25'8½" long, 20—trays, vacuum.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL KETTLES

3—3,500 gal. kettles, Struthers-Wells, 7' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, 11/32" shell, dished heads, 11 turns, SS coil, 10# jacket, two-speed agitator, 40/20 HP - 1750/500.
1—2850 gal., 6' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, horiz. still kettle.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

50—T316 SS Pumps, 1" to 6", 1 HP to 20 HP.
2000—Valves, T316 SS up to 10".
10000'—T316 SS tubing; 1", 2", 3" etc., up to 12".
1—Otis Elec. Elevator, automatic, 5000#, 75 FPM.
4—Blowers, T316 SS, up to 5600 cfm, 30 HP.
2—St. St. bucket elevators, 62' and 45' high.
3—Fuller 16" T316 SS rotary feeders.
4—Stainless steel screw conveyors and chutes.
1—2,000 gal. aluminum tank, 6' dia. x 10' high, coils.
1—1,000 gal. copper tank, 7'6" dia. x 3' high, ⅛".
25—Stainless steel steam jet evactors and ejectors.
18—Separators, T316 SS, 22" x 8' overall depth, cone type.
1—Croll-Reynolds #21 jet vacuum air pump, capacity 50# per hour.
1—Pneumatic Conveyor System, approx. 1150 ft. 10" dia. aluminum pipe.
Also Pipes, Steel Pumps, Steel Tanks, Agitators, etc.

IN STOCK

DOUBLE ARM MIXERS

71—Baker-Perkins size #17, 200 gal. working capacity, jacketed, sigma or duplex blades, mechanical, hydraulic, or counterweight tilt mechanisms.
1—Baker-Perkins #15, 100 gal., T304 SS, disp. blades, jktd., 75 HP, vac. cover.
1—J. H. Day 100 gal. sigma-blade, T316 SS, 10 HP.
3—Baker-Perkins sigma-blade, steel: 100, 50 gal.

ROTARY DRYERS — KILNS

1—7'6" dia. x 60' long Kiln, ½" welded shell.
1—7'6" dia. x 100' long kiln, ½" shell, firing hood, 30 HP M-R.
1—11' dia. x 155' long Traylor kiln, ¾" welded shell.
4—8'8" x 70' dryers, Hardinge class #XA-18, ½" dbl. shell.
1—7' x 50' dryer, Allis-Chalmers, ½" shell, indirect-direct, 50 HP.
1—6' x 50' Louisville steam-tube dryer, 15 HP M-R.
1—6' x 25' Louisville rotary steam-tube dryer.
6—Dryers: 5'6" x 50', 4'9" x 30', 4'6" x 40', 4'6" x 32', 4' x 24', steel.
2—Stainless steel dryers: 4' x 12'6", 3' x 10'6".
1—3' x 15' rotary dryer, Everdur metal construction.
1—Link-Belt Mono-tube dryer, 2' x 10', model #24-10.
2—4' dia. Spray Dryers, Western Precip., T304 SS, pilot size, elec. heating.

FILTERS — CENTRIFUGALS

2—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 3' f., rot. vac. filters, pressure precoat, T316SS, ASME.
1—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 8' f. rotary vacuum filter, UNUSED, precoat.
1—Niagara #510-28 vert. pressure leaf filter, T316 SS, 500 sq. ft.
1—Niagara #36H-110 horiz. leaf filter, T304 SS, 100 sq. ft.
1—Sparkler #33-S-28 filter, T304 SS, 150 sq. ft.
8—Sharples #16 Super Centrifugals, T304 SS. (sep. & clarif.).
2—Sharples #18-V Super, vapor-tite, tinned-steel, 3 HP.
5—Bird horiz. contin. Centrifugals: 40" x 60", 32" x 50", 18" x 28" S.S.
3—Bird type CH, 24" x 24", Monel slotted screen, continuous.

MILLS

1—Hardinge 4'6"x16" conical ball mill, 25 HP.
1—Kennedy-Van Saun 4'x8' rod mill, 50 HP.
4—Allis-Chalmers 5'x22' ball-tube mills, 150 HP.
1—Raymond #5057 Hi-side roller mill, 5-rolls.
1—Raymond #15 6-roll, 66" dia. mill, 200 HP.
1—Babcock & Wilcox pulverizer, type E-32, 75 HP.
10—Batch Pebble mills: 8'x10', 6'x8', 5'x6', 6'x5', etc.
1—Penna. non-clog hammermill, 400 HP, 1952—UNUSED.
2—Mikro's #2DH, stirrup hammers.
4—Jaw crushers: 36"x15", 20"x6", 18"x9", 8"x6".
3—Ink or paint mill (3-roll): 9"x24", 6"x14".

JUST PURCHASED

6—A.T.&M. 40" solid basket susp. centrifugals, T304 SS, 40 HP M-R (1 unit has fume-proof cover).

1—J. H. Day 100 gal. sigma blade mixer, T304 SS, 10 HP.

1—Buflovak 3' x 20' rotary vacuum dryer, T316 SS, Jktd., 1957—UNUSED.

1—Stokes 5' x 8' rotating vacuum dryer-blender, T304 SS, Jacketed, 100 cu. ft., 1953 Model 100-D.

1—RAYMOND #5057 5-roller Hi-Side Mill.

42—BAKER PERKINS #17, 200 gal. sigma blade jacketed mixers.

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9—Alco type 316 SS jacketed reactors, 3000 gal., complete with agitators and drives.

1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co., type 347 SS, 200 gal. jacketed autoclave, 250# internal and jacket pressures.

1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co., 125 gal. type 347 SS, jacketed autoclave, 250# internal and jacket pressures.

4—Steel & Alloy Tank Co. 100 gal. type 347 SS pressure tanks, 250# pressure.

1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co. 300 gal., type 347 SS, pressure tanks, 250# pressure.

1—Blaw-Knox 400 gal. steel jacketed autoclave, 570# internal pressure, 85# jacket.

1—Columbia Engineering high pressure storage tank, 2400 gal., 265# working pressure.

2—Pfaudler type 316 SS, 750 gal. jacketed kettles with condensers, columns and receivers.

2—Pfaudler type 316 SS 750 gal. jacketed vacuum reactors.

2—Struthers Wells type 316 SS jacketed reactors, 3500 gal., complete with coils, agitators and drives.

1—Louisville rotary steam tube dryer, 38" x 20'.

1—Swenson SS 10' dia. spray dryer, complete.

5—Link Belt steel roto louver dryers, Model 207-10, 310-16, 310-20, 604-20, 1003-30.

1—Buflovak double drum dryer, 42" x 120'.

1—Stokes double drum dryer, 5' x 12'.

1—Niagara SS filter, Model 510-28.

1—Feinc SS rotary vacuum string filter, 3' x 3' (NEW).

12—Sweetland #12 filters with 72 SS leaves.

3—Dorco 6' x 2' rubber covered filters.

5—Baker Perkins double arm sigma blade mixers, 100 gal.

1—Patterson monel double cone blender, 4 cu. ft.

2—Sturtevant #7 dustless type 304 SS batch blenders, (NEW).

1—Munson rotary blender, 40 cu. ft.

6—Struthers Wells heat exchangers, 885 sq. ft.

1—Struthers Wells type 316 SS heat exchanger, 330 sq. ft.

10—Davis Engineering type 316 SS heat exchangers, 85 sq. ft. to 170 sq. ft. (NEW).

1—Vulcan SS bubble cap column, 4' x 28 plates.

1—Badger monel bubble cap column, 4' dia. with 17 plates.

1—Struthers Wells SS calandria type evaporator, 365 sq. ft.

1—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizer, 2' x 12'.

1—Swenson single effect evaporator, SS, 320 sq. ft.

1—Mikro Model 4TH pulverizer.

1—Ames 300 HP steam generator, 150#.

1—Cleaver Brooks 500 HP package steam generator, 200#.

1—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizer, 3'6" x 12'.

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1—PFAUDLER 750 gal., glass lined jacketed & agitated Reactor, 15 HP motor.
1—PFAUDLER 200 gal., G.L. jktd., agitated.
20—COLUMNS 3' to 12'6" dia. bubble cap plates, stainless lined and steel.
50—PRESSURE VESSELS horizontal & vertical up to 40,000 gal. @ 50 to 350 PSI.
2—FLETCHER 40" Steel Centrifugals, Susp.
1—FLETCHER 30" stainless Centrifugal, Suspended, perforated basket, vaportite.
3—ROTARY KILNS, 11'x155'; 8'x115'; 8'x50'.
5—RUGGLES COLES Dryers, 8'8"x70', 7'x50'.
3—ROTARY DRYERS 5'x45', 38"x27', 2'x28'.
2—STEAM TUBE DRYERS: 6'x50' & 6'x25'.
1—RAYMOND 4 Roll High Side Mill.
1—GAYCO 14' Air Separator.
3—STOKES DDS-2, D3 Tablet Presses.
1—NIAGARA Stainless Filter, 54 sq. ft.
3—SWEETLAND #10, #12 Pressure Filters.

SHARPLES C27 VAPORTITE SUPER-D-HYDRATOR, 316 STAINLESS STEEL
6 Automatic Cycle Timers; Solenoid, Rinse and 3 Way Diversion Valves; 40 HP X.P. Motor—Slight Use—Like New.

2—OLIVER 5'3"x3' Precoat Filters 316 S.S.
3—ROTO LOUVRE DRYERS Link Belt steel 502-16, 705-24; stainless 604-24.
4—315 sq. ft. STAINLESS Condensers, 21"x 10' Steel Shell, 156—1"x8' S.S. Tubes.
100—CUPRO-NICKEL & ADMIRALTY Heat Exchangers; 100 to 5200 sq. ft.
50—STEEL Heat Exchangers: 189, 880; 1042; 2060; 3900; 4420; 7500 sq. ft.
3—SWENSON-WALKER 24"x20' double spiral, jacketed Crystallizers, 2 HP.
1—RAYMOND 30" dbl. Whizzer Separator.
10—TYLER-HUMMER Screens, 4'x6', 4'x8'.
1—B. & J. #1½ Rotary Cutter 30 HP XP.
1—ROBINSON Style B Cutter 30" knives.
8—JEFFREY Hammer Mills, 15"x8"; 20"x12"; 24"x18"; motor driven.
1—DORR Thickener 20'Dx10', Steel Tank.
200—CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS up to 12,000 GPM @ 25' to 900' head, X.P. motor driven.
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1—Simpson Size 0 Intensive Mixer.
1—Tolhurst 30" S. S. Extractor, m.d.
1—Shriver 30" cast iron, c.d., Filter.
1—Robinson 30x60" S. S. Gyro Sifter.
1—Amer. 36x42x84" Jack. Sterilizer.
1—#2 Sweetland Filter, leaves 2" centers.
1—Kent 12x30" 3 roll w. c. Roller Mill.
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OLIVER VACUUM FILTERS—S.S. 316, 3' x 6' Complete. (1954).
EVAPORATORS—Single effect—All Monel 290 sq. ft. 150 sq. ft. Complete.
CENTRIFUGES—Tolhurst 26" Monel; 40" S.S. Susp; 40" Steel Heresite Lined.
FILTER PRESS—Shriver 36" x 36"—34-1¼" Rubber Covered Frames.
PFAUDLER—G/L Kettles 300, 500 gal; S.S.
HARDINGE Conical Ball Mill, 4½' x 16".
SIFTERS—Rotex 2 deck, 40" x 60"; 5 deck, 40" x 120"; 20" x 48"
COLUMN—S.S. 26" dia., 7 bubble cap trays, 12" spacing.
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Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 26".
Vac. Shelf & Rotary Dryers.
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Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell #2 Rotary Cutters.
Spr. Wald, Stainless Spike Crusher.
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Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Sturtev. 1 ton Drum Blender 10 HP.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. 25 HP & #1, 3 HP.
Blakeslee 80 qt. vert. mixer.
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Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
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Amchem Takes Back Petition

Amchem Products, Inc., Ambler, Pa., has withdrawn a petition filed with the Food and Drug Administration to establish tolerances for residues of amitrol in or on certain raw agricultural products. No reason was given for withdrawal of the request. Amitrol is the proposed common name for 3-amino-1,2,4,-triazole.

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Boggs Bill Is Looked on as a Key to Expansion

—Continued from page 3

merce department, with strong evidence that opinion within the government is not unanimous. The Commerce department gave broad support to the Boggs proposal, but the State department favored strict limits on tax benefits on export income and the Treasury voiced great misgivings over a prospective "loss" of revenue.

In effect, State and Treasury urged that the bill be limited in scope so that the tax benefits would apply only in the case of investment expansion in under-developed countries. There were indications of support for this view among Republicans on the committee, but the Democrats protested that the only industries that would be helped would be the extractive industries, whereas, it is in the field of manufacturing that real effective aid can be rendered abroad.

Claims of the treasury that the government would lose between $200 and $400 million in revenue if American firms, engaged in export trade, availed themselves of the tax deferral provisions of the bill were sharply attacked by Ralph E. Burgess, economist for American Cyanamid Company, New York. He said the claim was "unsupported" and "exaggerated."

Mr. Burgess said this was shown by a survey conducted recently of more than 1,100 firms accounting for 31.4 percent of US exports during 1958. The estimated tax deferrals of this group were shown by the survey to total about $57.5 million and when expanded to cover all American businesses engaged in export activity, the maximum tax deferral figure would be only around $181.1 million.

Urges Broad View

John J. Powers, jr., president of Pfizer International, overseas operating subsidiary of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., urged that HR 5 not be restricted in purpose to encourage private investment abroad simply to reduce government foreign economic expenditures, but that it be viewed in a much broader light as an instrument to expand international trade which has become so important to the American economy.

Mr. Powers considered the provision in the bill, that extends the 14 percent tax credit now allowed to so-called Western Hemisphere companies to companies located in other parts of the world, to be the crux of the proposal. He said this provision alone would have a significant effect in encouraging foreign investment.

He hoped that eventually congress would extend this policy further and eliminate entirely taxes on the incomes of foreign corporations.

Failure of HR 5 to provide the same benefits for foreign subsidiaries that are in the nature of private holding companies, as is proposed for other types of corporations, was criticized by Paul J. Quinn, vice-president of Johnson & Johnson International, New Brunswick, N.J. Chairman Wilbur Mills of Arkansas indicated he too thought the bill was open to criticism on this point.

Greater American private investment in underdeveloped areas will increase the market in these regions for American exports, John L. Connolly, general counsel for Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., testified.

Mr. Connolly cited data published recently by the US Council of the International Chamber of Commerce to show that as industrialization rises in a foreign nation, a larger market is created for all types of foreign exports. These figures show, Mr. Connolly said, a positive correlation between a nation's per capita income and its per capita purchases from the United States.

"We are convinced that the greater the industrialization of a country becomes, the greater the potential becomes for the utilization of products of American industry," he added. "As an example, American foreign manufacturing investment is greater in Canada than in any other country and yet Canada is far and away our best customer."

Tax Structure Discouraging

Mr. Connolly said the present tax structure, as it affects the foreign operations of American companies, discourages American investment in underdeveloped areas, despite the fact that the State department is actively trying to encourage such investment.

Kenneth A. Lawder, treasurer of W. R. Grace & Co., New York, got behind the measure with this opening statement:

"This bill will provide urgently needed and highly desirable incentives to stimulate the flow of US private capital abroad." He then went on to say:

"Our company has long felt, and indeed has strongly urged, that prompt action of this type is needed to encourage US investors to increase their investments abroad, particularly in the developing areas, to operate more effectively against increasing foreign competition, and to combat the growing infiltration of Communist influence into the economic life of the countries of the Free World.

"While HR 5 may not meet all the problems, it is an important step in the right direction. Indeed its sponsor, the Honorable Hale Boggs, has frankly stated that it does not attempt to cure all problems, but that it does seek to strike a balance by proposing legislation that is realistic and effective.

Incentives 'Constructive'

"With that statement we agree entirely. The incentives which this bill provides are constructive and in our opinion will materially assist in increasing the flow of US private capital for investment abroad and thus permit it to play a greater role in helping to strengthen the economies of the free nations and in raising living standards, particularly in the developing areas of the world. We therefore support this bill and earnestly request its speedy enactment."

Continuing, Mr. Lawder said:

"The need for promoting direct private US investments abroad has been recognized for many years." This has been particularly true during the period following World War II when increasing demands for better living standards spurred by record population growth injected a note of urgency into the situation.

"The United States government has played a significant and important role in this endeavor through its program of economic and technical aid and through its various lending agencies.

"However, it is generally agreed that the United States government neither could nor should do the job alone, and that the major share, as far as the United States is concerned, must be borne by private enterprise," he noted.

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Armour Splits Off

—Continued from page 3

who revealed that the division will be under the direction of M. E. Lewis as general manager.

R. S. Passmore will continue as ammonia division manager and P. W. Fulford will remain in charge of ammonia sales.

B. W. Graham continues as director of sales for the fatty acid and derivatives divisions. The chemical research division remains under Dr. M. R. Corkle and the McCook, Ill., chemical plant under C. E. Lang.

Armour Industrial Chemical will move its management and sales personnel from 1355 West 31st street to newer and larger quarters at 110 North Wacker drive, Chicago, today (July 13).

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OPD's Advertising Staff

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BUYERS DIRECTORY: Helen Lehse
NEW YORK (REctor 2-9820)—Alexander Kane, G. Bronson Philhower, Harry L. Townsend
CLEVELAND (LOng 1-0544)—Henry G. Seed, 17717 Edmond Boulevard, Cleveland 22, Ohio
MIAMI (FRanklin 9-2608)—John Printup & Associates, Langford Building, Miami 32, Fla.
DALLAS (DAvis 1-0898)—John Printup & Associates, 2507 Millmar Drive, Dallas 28, Tex.
LOS ANGELES (DUnkirk 7-4383)—Robert W. Walker Company, 730 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles 5, Calif.
SAN FRANCISCO (SUtter 1-5568)—Robert W. Walker Company, 57 Post Street, San Francisco

Trade Name Chemicals

—Continued from page 55

Chelate PEA-1" is highly reactive with water, hydroxyl groups, carboxyl groups, nitrogen and sulfur containing polyalcohols. It is soluble in aromatic, aliphatic and chlorinated solvents. Harshaw suggests that **"Aluminum Chelate PEA-1"** be used for curing epoxy resins, curing phenolic resins, in the modification of drying oils and resins, and for hydroprobing of textiles.

Victor Chemical Works offers **"Victamide,"** an ammonium salt of an amidopolyphosphate. Its particles are exceedingly fine, practically all being less than five microns in size. **"Victamide"** is said to be slowly soluble in cold water, it dissolves more rapidly in hot water. Also, stable, 50 percent aqueous solutions are easily prepared. According to Victor, **"Victamide"** is used as a sequestering agent for metallic ions, such as calcium and magnesium; a deflocculent for oil well drilling muds, clay slips, and paint pigments; and as a flameproofing agent of non-crystalline type.

The **"Nullapons"** are sequestering or chelating agents put out by Antara Chemicals, division of General Aniline & Film Corporation. They are said to be capable of controlling, by deionization, undesirable di- or tri-valent metal ions in aqueous solutions. The active ingredient of the **"Nullapons"** is varying degrees of tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate.

Antara supplies **"Nullapons"** almost entirely stable to storage. The chemical structure of **"Nullapons"** is stable, and remains stable at 150°C. Antara claims also that very strong oxidizing agents slowly decompose the **"Nullapons,"** but this does not limit the use of them in such products as peroxide or perborate solutions during processing or use. **"Nullapons"** should not be stored in aqueous solutions of strong oxidizing agents. The metal chelates of "Nullapons" are said to be stable in solutions of almost any alkalinity.

Surface Active Agents

Nonionic surfactants are described as being excellent detergents plus being good wetting, emulsifying and dispersing agents. These products have no electrical charge which makes them compatible with either anionics of cationics thus yielding a variety of cleaning and emulsifying compounds.

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation has on the market a line of nonionic surfactants trade named **"Pluronics."** According to the company, the development of the **"Pluronics"** was based on the observation that as the molecular weight of a polypropylene glycol is increased, the glycol passes from a water-soluble to a relatively water-insoluble material. At higher molecular weights, it is sufficiently water-insoluble to be a suitable hydrophobic base for nonionic surface active agents.

Among their advantages, Wyandotte states that the **"Pluronics"** have a low order of toxicity and irritation; having a high hydrophobic-hydrophilic ration, they are soluble in oily solvents, but being more hydrophilic they show greater solubility in polar solvents such as water and alcohols. Furthermore, the **"Pluronics"** are said to be stable to acids, alkalies, and most metallic ions, and they show no indication of corrosiveness.

Industrial applications include: use as formulated detergents, in agricultural products, automotive products, cosmetics, emulsifying, latex and rubber, leather, metal cleaning and cutting, paper, petroleum, plasticizers, solvents, textiles, and water-treating.

Onyx Oil & Chemicals Company has on the market **"NSAE Powder,"** an anionic wetting agent with rapid wetting characteristics in relatively concentrated solutions. The sodium salt of an alkylnaphthalene sulfonic acid, **"NSAE Powder"** is described as being a light tan powder.

According to Onyx, **"NSAE Powder"** is stable in dilute organic and mineral acids; it is an effective wetting, penetrating and dispersing agent in high concentrations; it combines in one compound the action of an emulsifier, penetrant and dispersing agent; it has adequate foaming and suspending action for many uses; and it provides a high concentration of active ingredient at a moderately low price.

Among its applications, Onyx suggests that **"NSAE Powder"** be used as a wetting and dispersing agent in cleaning of metal objects prior to plating and finishing operations and for fruit and vegetable washing, as a spreading and dispersing agent for manufacture of insecticides and fungicides, and as a dispersing agent for pigments for printing.

Thickening Agents

American Cyanamid Company has on the market **"Cyanogum 41"** gelling agent which offers to industry a means of producing gels from low viscosity systems. These gels may be used in systems containing most common aggregates and reach their ultimate strength rapidly.

"Cyanogum 41" is described as being a dry powder which dissolves in water to form a nonviscous solution. After the addition of the catalyst, the solution will gel in a pre-determined and controllable period of time. Cyanamid claims that the catalyst may be added immediately after the solution of **"Cyanogum 41"** has been prepared or many days later. Due to the characteristics of the reaction which produce the gel, the viscosity of the **"Cyanogum 41"** solution remains essentially that of water until just before a gel is formed. Thus, **"Cyanogum 41"** can be placed anywhere that water can. **"Cyanogum 41"** gels are also said to be able to be made in hydrophilic solvents such as glycerine and ethylene glycol and in concentrated solutions.

According to Cyanamid, **"Cyanogum 41"** has been used to gel sugar solutions and solutions of a large number of electrolytes. Dispersions of clays, charcoal, sawdust, carbon, and many inert solids have been gelled in continuous aqueous media and in various organic solvent systems.

Chemically, **"Cyanogum 41"** is a mixture of two organic monomers—acrylatmide and N,N'-methylenebiscrylamide—in proportions which produce stiff gels from dilute aqueous solutions when properly catalyzed. The process by which the gels are formed is a polymerization-cross-linking reaction.

Nuodex Products Company offers a thickening agent trade named **"Nuogel A.O."** This is a fine white powder with a maximum moisture content of 1.0 percent (Dean Stark), a gel formation with a maximum vortex time of 30 minutes, a gel consistency with a minimum viscosity of 0.5 million centipoises, a specific gravity of 1.03, an apparent density of approximately 1.70 per gallon, and a maximum water soluble sulfate content of 0.5 percent.

Another Nuodex thickening agent is **"Nuvis LB,"** which is a liquid bodying agent designed to impart thixotropic viscosity characteristics to alkyd, oil, and oleo-resinous based paints.

An amber liquid, **"Nuvis LB"** has a minimum flash point of 104°F., a solids content of 60 percent, plus or minus two percent, a weight of 7.4 to 7.5 pounds per gallon. According to Nuodex **"Nuvis LB"** may be used in all non-aqueous trade sales type finishes. It is used to improve brushing, prevent sagging and running, retard pigment settling, and, if desired, increase viscosity. **"Nuvis LB"** is said to work best in aliphatic solvents.

Polyphenol Ethers Evaluation Contract Is Awarded to Dow

Two air force contracts have been awarded to Dow Chemical Company to produce polyphenyl ethers for evaluation as high temperature radiation-resistant lubricants.

According to Dow spokesmen, 5,000 pounds of two polyphenyl ethers, bis (phenoxyphenyl) ether and bis (phenoxyphenoxy) benzene, will be produced for the Wright Air Development Center. The two Dow lubricants will be given extensive operational evaluation as turbojet engine oils, hydraulic fluids and greases by WADC in connection with developmental engines and hardware.

The polyphenyl ethers will be produced in a pilot plant at Midland, Mich., using production methods developed through independent research at Dow's Midland research facilities. Dow methods employ raw materials in which the company holds a basic position.

Dow's pilot plant capacity will also allow production of developmental quantities for industrial and commercial applications requiring thermally stable, radiation resistant fluids.

Dow Badische Eyes

—Continued from page 5

Fabrik AG of Ludwigshafen a/Rhein, Germany.

The acrylic acid will be manufactured as a 94 percent technical grade by a direct process developed by Badische and believed new to the US chemical scene.

Acrylic esters will be produced by esterification with methyl, ethyl, butyl and other alcohols.

Production will be sold through Dow Chemical Company. Sample quantities are available through the Dow plastics sales department in Midland. Dow is a major producr of other plastic raw materials such as styrene, butadiene, vinyl and vinylidene chloride, divinyl benzene and vinyltoluene.

It is expected that the technical grade of acrylic acid will be sold for use as an intermediate in the production of higher acrylic esters, normally not available on the commercial market.

Other markets for acrylic acid and the esters will be paint manufacturing, particularly in outdoor type latex paints, synthetic fibers; plastics and resins; leather, textile and paper finishing and rubber manufacturing.

Additional markets are expected to develop as industry investigates uses of the special esters, says Dow Badische.

Bids Wanted

Acetone, tech., 1,484 gals., 55-gal. non-ret. dms., Bid IFB 151-59-179, July 15, US Atomic Energy Commission, Paducah, Ky.

Benzidene Hydrochloride, Mol. Wt. 254, 100%, 20,000 kgs.; **Sodium Sulfide,** Con. C: Mol. Wt. 78, 60-63%, 497,000 kgs.; **Monopol Brilliant Oil** Stock-Hausen, 1,000 kgs.; **Amino Sulfonic Acid** Hoescht, 500 kgs.; **Sodium Hydrosulfite,** Con. C, 500 kgs.; **Caustic Soda,** solid, Mol. Wt. 40, 100% 72,000 kgs.; S/A Nos. RM 015806, RM 015807, RM 015808, RM 015809, PA No. 91-390-99-B1-9203, July 21, Pakistan Industrial Development Corp., P.I.D.C. House, Kutchery Rd., Karachi, Pakistan.

Borax, anhyd., 99% $Na_2B_4O_7$, equivalent to 68.5% B_2O_3, 20 tons; **Zinc Oxide,** silver seal 410, Grade Pbo 5-6%, 10 tons; **Arsenic,** white, powd., 99 100%, 5 tons; **Red Lead,** non-setting, dry-genuine, 4 tons; **Selenium Metal,** powd., 99.9% and up, 100 kilos. S/A No. SCA 009322, PA No. 91-390-99-P1-9203, July 24, Indus Glass Works, P.O. Box #4916, Karachi, West Pakistan.

Boric Acid, dms. up up to 58 cwts.; **Phenol,** liq., dms. up to 14 cwts.; **Pine Tar Oil,** dms. up to 3 cwts.; **Lead Naphthanate,** dms. up to 3 cwts.; **Cobalt Naphthanate,** dms. up to 5 cwts.; S/A No. RM 016388, PA No. 91-390-99-P1-9203, July 21, Andrew & Co. (Pakistan) Ltd., Akno Bldg., 1 West Wharf Rd., Karachi-2, Pakistan.

Drugs, Digitalis tablets, 9408 bots.; Codeine Phospnate tablets, 1,920 bots.; Diphenylhydantoin Sodium capsules, 7,200 bots.; Erythromycin tablets, 2,280 bots.; Dexavitamin capsules, 6,720 bots.; Bid IFB M5-3-60 July 16; Glycerin, 950 cns., Bid IFB M5-4-60, July 16; Quinidine Sulfate tablets, 912 bots.; Neomycin Sulfate powder, 1,920 vials; Neomycin Sulfate, 3,408 vials; Neomycin Sulfate tablets, 920 bots., Bid IFB M5-7-60, July 16; Hexachlorophene liquid soap concentrate, 70 dms.; Barium Sulfate, 8,304 cns.; Alcohol, 5,600 dms., Bid IFB M5-6-60, July 21; Denatured Alcohol, 360 cns.; Barium & Calcium Hydroxides, 2,250 cartons; Creosol solution, 210 dms.; Hydrogen Peroxide solution, 31,200 bots.; Iodine, 3,072 bots., Bid IFB M5-5-60, July 21, Marketing Div. Drugs & Chemicals, VA Supply Depot, Somerville, N. J.

Paint, 2,725 gals., Spec. Fed. TT-P-91A, Amend. 1; 3,464 gals., enamel, var. Fed. Specs., (QPL), Bid IFB 155-3347-59B, July 20; 27,200 gals., Spec. MIL-P-17970B (Ships), Bid IFB 155-3386-59B, July 27, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Palmitic Acid, 5 lbs.; **Platinic Chloride,** 1 lb.; **Ammonium Oxalate,** 2 lbs.; **Silver Sulfate,** 1 lb.; **Salicylic Acid,** 5 lbs.; **Phenol,** 5 lbs.; **Sodium Tungstate,** 1 lb.; **Phosphomolybdic Acid,** 1 lb.; **Sodium Phosphate,** 2 lbs.; **Tannic Acid,** 4 lbs.; **Isopropyl Alcohol,** 50 kgs.; **Cupreous Chloride,** 5 lbs.; **Ethylene Glycol,** 50 kos.; **Butyl Acetate,** 50 kos.; **Ethyl Acetate,** 50 kos.; **Phenol Sulfuric Acid,** 10 kos.; S/A No. SCA 009393, PA No. 91-390-99-P1-9203, July 24, Packages Limited, West Wharf Rd., Karachi, Pakistan.

Soda Ash, heavy, 116 tons in 70 kilo Jute bgs.; **Barium Carbonate,** 99%, 1 ton; **Zinc Oxide,** white, 1 ton, 1-cwt. bgs.; **Potassium Carbonate,** hydrated 83-85%, 1 ton, packed in iron dms. of 180/230 kilos; **Fluorspar Flotation,** Concentrate, ground, 1 ton, S/A No. RM 008910, PA No. 91-390-99-P1-9203, July 21, Tatri Glass Works, Ltd., 252A Sadarghat Rd., Chittagong, East Pakistan.

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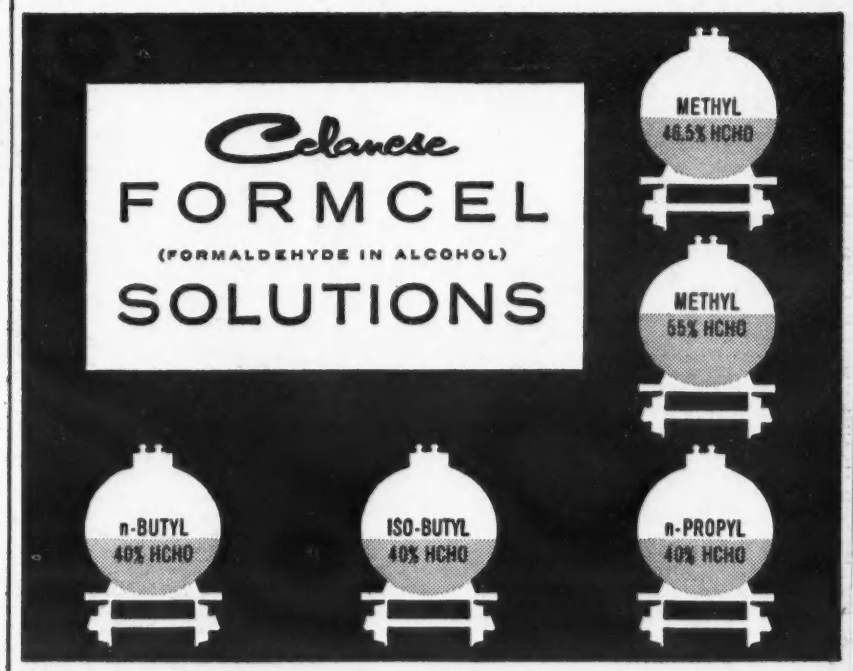

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